

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS ON ENGLISH CRITICS.

THE British Society, organized in response to the appeals of Ida B. Wells, whose mission is "to excite public condemnation of outrages inflicted upon negroes," is said to have sent a committee to collect statistics and quietly investigate the whole subject of lynching in the United States. *The New York World* requested the Governors of the several States to state their opinions of the propriety of the committee's visit to this country for the purpose specified, and their responses make very interesting reading. Of the nineteen answers, only three—those of Governor Hogg, Tillman, and Altgeld—contain words of welcome or encouragement for the committee, while two—those of Governor Carr, of North Carolina, and of Governor Reynolds, of Delaware—are non-committal. The rest condemn the committee as meddlers, cranks, Pharisees, and hypocrites.

A Gross Impertinence.—"Let these kindly disposed Englishmen return to their own country and prevent by law the inhuman sale of virtuous girls to wilful men in high places; hang all such demons as 'Jack the Ripper'; punish as it deserves the barbarous wholesale slaughter of negroes in Africa by Englishmen who go there to steal their gold; supply the necessities to prevent bread and labor riots and strikes, which are wholly unknown to the people of the South; feed and give employment to the poor as do the people of my section; give to the oppressed Irishmen the rights humanity demands—and when they shall have pulled the beam out of their own eyes, they may then with better grace appoint themselves a committee to hunt for the mote that may be in our eye.

"While we have irregularities at the South, and negroes are sometimes lynched, they are never slaughtered by wholesale, as Englishmen sometimes destroy them.

"We challenge investigation by all persons who have the right to investigate these charges, but any attempt upon the part of Englishmen, tainted by their own national crimes, to arraign us for trial must be considered by us a gross impertinence."—Gov. Northern, of Georgia.

Brass and Impudence.—"Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when we are to have a lot of English moralists stick-

ing their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence.

"They had better sweep in front of their own doors before seeking to regulate us. We might as well investigate England's affairs in India, her Whitechapel murders, her Jack the Ripper slashings, the Maybrick trial and her alleged injustice and cruelty to this woman, her rapacious colonial policy in Africa, and the degrading effects upon the Chinese resulting from her opium war.

"What do they propose to do in case they find that the law is not administered here according to their ideas? Declare war against us or open the vials of their wrath upon our heads? What information do they seek?

"Do they want to know that the white people in the South have lynched negroes whose miserable lusts led them to the commission of the black crime of rape upon white women? If so, they need not investigate, for such is the fact."—Gov. O'Ferrall, of Virginia.

Will Excite Ridicule and Resentment.—"That cowardly assassins who seek the protection of the mob to commit murder infest every country is to be deplored, but as long as human nature remains as it is the efforts of the better class of people to suppress them can only be embarrassed by the officious intermeddling of outsiders. This is true even when the interference comes from our nearest neighbors, to whom we are bound by ties of political relationship, but that England, a foreign country, and one which pays less than one-third as much money per capita for the education of its people as the United States pays, should assume the rôle of a missionary to teach us our duty, can but excite ridicule as well as resentment."—Gov. Fishback, of Arkansas.

"The visit of the English committee to investigate and denounce Southern lynching is certainly a remarkable and singular procedure. It should be regarded as a meddlesome interference, wholly unwarranted, and not deserving of even courteous or tolerant treatment by our people."—Gov. Matthews, of Indiana.

"We have no need for English committees in this country when the purpose is to give peculiar emphasis to the English idea of English superiority. We deprecate lynchings. Punishment for crime does not require such means. We can, however, take care of our own affairs, without the aid of English Pharisees. If I were the Governor of a State which they propose to investigate, they would get scant courtesy."—Gov. Sheldon, of South Dakota.

"Lynching is wrong under all circumstances in any country, North or South. The English had better attend to their own business. America will not tolerate foreigners meddling with our home affairs."—Gov. Shortridge, of North Dakota.

"The English are running the present National Administration as to its financial policy, and are thus emboldened to further impudence. It is all wrong, but just now the English appear to be running our Government."—Gov. Penneyer, of Oregon.

"The coming of the English committee for the purpose named is presumptuous effrontery. We are fully capable of managing our own affairs, without interference from any quarter, and are entirely willing to permit full occupation to our English cousins in attending to their own business."—Gov. West, of Utah.

"If the English Government had sent a committee here to investigate and denounce Southern lynching, while it is none of its business, the act might have been entitled to respectful consideration, but the source from which this committee comes is supremely contemptible, and its attempts to meddle with the affairs of any part of the United States are pitifully puerile and utterly disgusting."—Gov. Stone, of Mississippi.

"If this is a representative delegation from England, which I am inclined to doubt, rather thinking they are a set of cranks, I think they had better purify their own morals before coming

among a better people. England has had some experience interfering in American affairs and went off worsted. It is about time they were letting us alone and profiting by past experiences."—*Gov. Turney, of Tennessee.*

"As the President seems to be in touch with English people on the Tariff and coinage question, apparently taking his cue from that astute nation, it may be possible that the committee to which you refer is coming here on his invitation or that of the Secretary of State. In that case courtesy would impel me to withhold my opinion, which might be offensive to the distinguished visitors."—*Gov. McConnell, of Idaho.*

"This meddling with our affairs by English committees is an insult to our institutions that should be resented in such a manner that royalty may understand there are wrongs nearer home to be righted."—*Gov. Renfrew, of Oklahoma.*

"I regard the sending of an English committee as a piece of intermeddling with our affairs not to be excused. The South is always, in a proper case, ready and willing to give full hearing of its affairs to a competent tribunal, but certainly it does not require an English committee in that light."—*Gov. McCorkle, of West Virginia.*

"The coming of the English committee, of which you speak, to investigate lynchings in the United States is an exhibition of superb cheek, but I am sure I do not object if the committee shall be guided by a genuine desire to know and tell the truth."—*Gov. Stone, of Missouri.*

"Neither moral nor political sentiment or law will prohibit Englishmen or other people from freely and fully inquiring into supposed race troubles or other questions in Texas."—*Gov. Hogg, of Texas.*

"The Englishmen are welcome to come to South Carolina and learn the truth. They can't investigate us in New York. I will afford them every facility to get at facts."—*Gov. Tillman, of South Carolina.*

"There are outrages committed in the South in violation of law, and there are outrages committed in Ireland in the name of the law. Possibly the English committee can do some good in the South. If it does, then the Southern people should return the compliment and send a committee to Ireland to stop the outrages there."—*Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois.*

The views of the newspapers on the attitude of the Governors toward the English committee are, of course, divergent. The Southern Press shares the sentiments of the majority of the Governors, but in the North a different feeling prevails. We present two of the more important of the Press utterances:

An Opportunity, Not an Insult.—"Persons here who know all about it will be apt at first thought to regard the committee's mission as an impertinence—as an offensive interference of self-righteous foreigners with the affairs of people better than themselves. This seems to be the view taken by Governors O'Ferrall and Northen. But it is not, we believe, the proper view, since it does not recognize the honesty of purpose which induced the Anti-Lynching Society to send a committee over to find out the truth. The proper course for the Southern people to take is, it is believed, to consider the coming of the committee an opportunity—an opportunity to present the facts fully to the English people and advertise the South in the mother-country as the most attractive and law-abiding portion of the United States.

"A courteous reception should be given the Englishmen by our public men, and every facility should be supplied for learning both sides of the lynching question, for sifting truth from falsehood, and for becoming acquainted with the extent to which lynchings and crimes generally are carried in the North and West. The committee should not be permitted to make its investigation in Boston, but should be invited to travel through Virginia, Georgia, and Mississippi, so that it may see for itself what are the conditions of life in the rural communities of the South. It will thus be made impossible for its members to return home with the impression—which brusque treatment might give them—that the South is in fact inhabited by barbarians whose chief delight is to hang and burn virtuous Africans. If they are fair-minded men, they may be expected to go back impressed with the noble qualities of the white people of the South, and able to testify to British capitalists that there is no better country in the

world for enterprising investors and immigrants to flock to. It is an opportunity, therefore, not an insult, this coming of the English philanthropists. It is such an opportunity as our recently organized Southern Development Association may not have again in a decade."—*The Sun (Dem.), Baltimore.*

The Manners of the Lynchers.—"The comments of some Southern Democratic Governors on the reported arrival of a committee from England to investigate lynchings in the South are a good deal in the style that former Governors in the same neighborhood resented any attempt to look into the slavery question. Men whose memory goes back forty years or who have read the history of their country between 1830 and 1860 must imagine that they are living old times over again as they peruse these executive utterances. Their tone savors as much of the manners of the lyncher as the old comments did of the manners of the slave-driver.

"Governor Northen, of Georgia, for instance, with a bull-whip in his hand, informs the committee that 'the people of this State are quite able to administer their own affairs,' and that 'we have already endured more outside interference in our local matters than we will submissively tolerate in the future.' Governor O'Ferrall, of Virginia, with the swagger of cowhide boots and a dirk sticking out of his belt, declares that 'things have come to a pretty pass in this country when we are to have a lot of English moralists sticking their noses into our internal affairs. It is the quintessence of brass and impudence.' And the ridiculous Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, is sure that it will 'excite ridicule as well as resentment' for England to 'assume the rôle of a missionary to teach us our duty.' It is a little singular to notice the frequency with which the word 'intermeddling' is used in the utterances of these Southern Governors, a word that has always been peculiarly acceptable to Southerners when resenting any attempt to look into Southern matters."—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

LOURDES THROUGH ZOLA'S EYES.

EMILE ZOLA's new book on Lourdes, so the newspaper notices run, has had a sale of over 300,400 copies already, and has been tabooed by the Pope. In addition to these two items of distinction, the book is being treated to an unusual amount of newspaper and magazine discussion, aroused even more by its interesting theme than by the literary qualities of the book. Lourdes, as everybody knows, is a lodestone that draws pilgrims from all parts of the world—including the United States—to the number of 30,000 a year, to be miraculously cured of otherwise incurable maladies. When a realist like Zola takes to studying mysticism and miracles, the result is likely to be of interest.

Lourdes, a village in Southern France, was quite unknown to the general world fifty years ago, when a pious peasant girl, named Bernadette, so the story runs, for the first time saw the Virgin in a vision. Its history is not very different from that of other places where the Virgin is said to have appeared, and the cures performed there are the same as those for which Salette and Marpingen are famous. The French authorities, however, have not interfered to any great extent in the case of Lourdes, while the German police often close such places on the plea that the miraculous origin of such cures is not sufficiently established.

Bernadette, like Jeanne d'Arc, heard strange voices, and at last the Virgin appeared to her in person. M. Zola describes the incident. Bernadette, with two companions, had gone to pick up firewood on the banks of a stream.

"Dead wood was scarce. Marie and Jeanne, discovering a bundle of branches which had been swept by the torrent to the other side, crossed the stream; but Bernadette, more delicate and ladylike, feared to wet her feet. . . . It was noon, the parish church had sounded the Angelus. In the great quiet of this Winter day she felt as if a great trouble had taken possession of her; in her ears she heard a noise as of trumpets, and as though a hurricane came down the mountains. She looked at the trees, but not a leaf moved. Then she thought she had deceived herself and was just about to pick up her wooden shoes, when again

the great wind passed over her; but this time it also blinded her—she could no longer see the trees. She was fascinated by a white light, a living splendor, which appeared to gather in the rock above the grotto in a high, narrow crevice, like the arch of a cathedral. Frightened, she fell on her knees. My God! what could it be? Sometimes in bad weather, when her asthma specially oppressed her, she dreamed the whole night through—dreams often painful, stifling—dreams not remembered when she awoke. Flames surrounded her—the Sun seemed to pass before her face. Was this the continuation of some forgotten dream? Slowly a form appeared. She thought she recognized a figure which the bright light made quite white. . . . In the fear that it was the devil, her brain was haunted with histories of sorcerers. She felt she must tell her beads, and when the light gradually vanished, she had joined Marie and Jeanne—after having crossed the channel. . . . And again on Thursday she returned to this spot, accompanied by other people, and it was this day only that the Lady dressed in whiteness incarnate spoke these words: 'Do me the favor to come here during a fortnight.' By degrees the Lady became more defined. . . . On Sunday, she cried and said to Bernadette, 'Pray for sinners.' Monday, she was angry with Bernadette for not appearing, perhaps to test her. But on Tuesday, she confided to Bernadette a secret, never to be revealed. Then she pointed out the mission with which she was charged: 'Go, tell the priests they must build me a chapel here.' Wednesday, she murmured several times, 'Penitence! Penitence! Penitence!' On Thursday, she said: 'Go, drink of the fountain, wash, and eat of the grass which grows at the side.' Bernadette understood, for a fountain had bubbled out from under her fingers from the bottom of the grotto; it was the miracle of the enchanted fountain. . . . Until now she (the Lady) had refused to tell who she was; it was only on Thursday, March 25, three weeks later, that the Lady, folding her hands and raising her eyes to heaven, said: 'I am the Immaculate Conception.'

Curiously enough, considerable doubt exists not only as to the efficacy of the waters now used, but whether the grotto where Bernadette saw the Virgin has been located aright. Peyramale, the village priest, at first doubted the truth of Bernadette's story; but, convinced by several "miracles" which were performed almost before his very eyes, he felt that it was his duty to build a church. The work was begun; the people, poor though they were, contributed to it, the priest and his relatives ruined themselves financially over it. A magnificent edifice was raised, and basins were laid out to receive the ample flow of water. Père Peyramale was not a good manager, and not much of a diplomat. He forgot that he had superiors in the Church, and that Rome had to profit by the miracles. The Order of Assumption established itself at Lourdes, and a new priest, Père Sempé, organized the whole affair upon business principles, driving Peyramale entirely out of the field, "waging a terrible, merciless war upon the old Curé of Lourdes," whose fate is thus described:

"He was vanquished, and died in his terrible feeling of bitterness; but, even before he thus died of vexation, they had succeeded in destroying his church, which was left unfinished, roofless, at the mercy of wind and rain,—this church, which had filled his last years with glorious dreams! After they had driven him from his Grotto, and from the work of Our Lady of Lourdes, in which he, with Bernadette, had been the first actor, this church was to be his revenge, his protestation, his share of the glory; the House of God where he could triumph in sacred robes, from which he would lead endless processions, realizing the sacred vows of the Virgin."

The old villagers shake their heads whenever this subject is mentioned; they cannot believe in the miracles performed in the new town. But the outside world is little affected by this. Thirty thousand pilgrims annually travel to Lourdes to seek relief from ailments pronounced incurable by medical men. Special trains are made up to accommodate the pilgrims, and it is in one of these, the "White Train," as it is called, that we are introduced to the hero and heroine of Zola's book—the Abbé Pierre Foment and a young patient named Marie de Guersaint, who hopes to be cured through the intercession of the Holy Virgin of

Lourdes. These are the principal characters. Pierre had loved Marie since childhood, but had become a priest in obedience to his mother's wishes. The car is filled with sufferers, whose infirmities are described with a fidelity which, at times, borders on the disgusting. Priests and Sisters of Mercy attend to the sufferers. The car is for the most part in charge of Sister Hyacinthe, who not only watches over the bodily comforts of the passengers, but also takes care to preserve their minds in a fit state to receive spiritual benefits by what they see and hear. That such a manager is needed becomes evident when, at Poitiers, a young girl enters the car who, during the preceding year, had been cured at Lourdes. The innocence and evident truthfulness of Sophie Conteau make a very favorable impression upon the invalids, but Pierre fancies that she has repeated the story so often that she has come to believe in particulars which seem to him somewhat improbable. While every one goes into ecstasies over the miraculous cure of Sophie's foot, and while the patients



EMILE ZOLA.

are mainly impressed by incidental points in the story—such as the joy which the Virgin conferred upon Sophie when it was possible for her to put on the pair of dainty shoes which a lady had given her three years before—Pierre makes a psychical study:

"Pierre continued to regard her attentively. He asked more questions. She did not tell outright lies; he had only a suspicion of a slight deviation from the truth, embellishments at the cost of truth which were quite explicable by her joy over being relieved from suffering and having become a little person of some importance. But who knows whether this instant healing of a wound, supposed to have occupied only a few seconds, did not really take some days?"

The Abbé thinks that, as no inspection of the wound was made before the immersion in the holy water of Lourdes, the cure may have been completed before. He also fancies that Sophie is unduly prompted in her answers by Sister Hyacinthe. The majority of the people nevertheless are much impressed by Sophie's story:

"M. Sabathier, who had watched little Sophie put on her shoes and stockings, turned to M. de Guersaint. 'No doubt the child's

case is very interesting, but it is nothing, sir. There are much stronger cases than hers. Do you know the history of Pierre de Rudder, a Belgian workman?' Every one listened. 'This man had a leg broken by the falling of a tree. At the end of eight years, the two pieces of bone were still disjointed. You could see the two ends beneath the wound, which continually discharged, and the helpless leg affected the whole being. Well, he drank a glass of the miraculous water, and it was effectual; his leg was suddenly healed, and he could walk without crutches. The doctor said to him, "Your leg is like that of a new-born infant, perfect—a new leg: . . . Would you like another case? It is a well-known one—François Macary, the carpenter of Lavaur. From the age of eighteen he had had a deep varicose ulcer on the inside of his left leg, accompanied with a stoppage of many of the pores. He could not move, science condemned him as incurable, when one night he shut himself up with a bottle of Lourdes water. He took off his bandage, washed both his legs, and drank the remainder of the water, then he lay down—slept. When he awoke he examined himself, and found the varicose vein—the ulcers—had all disappeared. The skin round the knees had become as smooth and fresh-looking as if he were not more than twenty years old."

The description of the humility and the faith of the pilgrims is very touching. They have no doubts of the efficacy of the water, and attribute its failure to give relief in their own cases to their personal want of faith and purity. Marie is much strengthened by all these tales, and hopes that she may be worthy of the Virgin's notice. Pierre has an honest desire to believe for her sake, but cannot help remembering that, in the opinion of eminent medical men, unwonted excitement may do for Marie what medicine failed to effect. During the whole journey to Lourdes, and during the excitement of the arrival there, the skeptics seem to have decidedly the worst of it. The whole scene bears the character of a grand revival. The invalids know that faith is necessary for their cure, and they exhibit faith. Pierre, however, seeks to be convinced, and what he sees is not calculated to diminish his doubts.

"In the antechamber Pierre noticed two patients under the care of a young hospital attendant. But when he penetrated into the larger room, the number of persons collected there surprised him. The heat inside, aggravated by the action of the Sun upon the wooden walls, almost scorched his face. The only window was not opened to let in fresh air, because it would be filled with the heads of curious lookers-on. The furniture was of the simplest possible kind: two deal tables of unequal height, placed side by side, a kind of a shelf where slips of paper, documents, registers, and pamphlets were all jumbled up, about thirty straw-bottomed chairs, and a pair of old, ragged sofas for the invalids. . . . The medical men in attendance for the most part preserve absolute silence. They are nearly all unknown quantities; with one exception—a celebrated doctor of a Catholic university. . . . And is it not disastrous that one physician diagnoses the disease, while another attests the cure? There is certainly a continued source of possible errors in this. It would be much better if a medical committee were to examine the patients upon their arrival at Lourdes, and the same committee were to report upon the cure."

The descriptions given of the way in which the sick are immersed in the waters are not only revolting, but also raise a doubt whether the invalids can possibly escape contagion. Pure girls suffering from female complaints are immersed, simultaneously with old reprobates afflicted with the most loathsome of diseases in its last stage:

"Everything is in the water; blood-clots, bits of skin, encrusted matter from sores, bits of bandages—a frightful *consommé* of all ills, all sores, all rottenness. It appeared as if a veritable culture of all poisonous germs had been instituted here, an essence of the most redoubtable contagions, and the wonder is how one can emerge alive from these human excrescences."

One of the most dramatic scenes in the book is the attempt to restore a dead man to life by immersion in the fountain:

"A great effort was going to be made, an extraordinary favor

asked from Heaven and ardently implored—the resurrection of a dead man.

"Outside the sound of voices could be heard, lifted up in prayer and desperate appeal, and a covered stretcher was brought in and placed in the middle of the hall. Baron Suire followed, also one of the chief officials, for the coming attempt had made a great sensation. A few words of whispered consultation took place between the latter and the two monks, who fell on their knees with their faces transfigured with their exceeding desire of seeing manifested the omnipotence of God.

"'Lord, help us! Lord, hear us!'

"The curtain which covered the stretcher was torn aside, and the corpse was disclosed, already rigid, the great eyes still open. It was necessary to undress it, and this terrible work made the attendants hesitate for a moment. Meanwhile, Father Massias' voice arose and arose, 'Lord, give us back our brother. Do this for Thy greater glory.'

"Already one of the attendants had made up his mind to pull off the man's trousers, but the legs were stiff and immovable, and he was immersed, the poor, worn clothing clinging to the body, and giving it a strange skeleton-like appearance. It was a horrible sight. The rigid, cadaverous head kept falling backward under the water. At one moment the corpse seemed to be falling to the bottom of the bathing-place. What chance had he of recovering his breath, since the poor mouth was full of water? The great, wide-open eyes seemed through this veil to die a second time.

"During the three interminable minutes which followed, the two monks once more besieged the gates of Heaven. 'Lord, look but upon him, and he will come to life. Lord, let him hear Thy voice, and he will convert the world. Lord, one word from Thee, and the entire earth will celebrate Thy Name.'

"Pierre felt that all the assistants to this strange scene trembled, and there was a great sense of relief when Berthaud, thoroughly annoyed at the turn the affair had taken, said roughly:

"'Take him out, take him out, quickly!'

"The corpse was lifted out and placed once more on the stretcher, every portion of his clothing clinging to the rigid body. The water dripped from his hair and made pools about the floor, and the dead man remained dead."

Not every one who comes to Lourdes does so with pious intent. A most undesirable floating population is to be found in the new town, among whom Mme. de Volmar—who, ostensibly, goes to Lourdes to pray, but really to escape from her brutal husband and cruel mother-in-law, and to meet her lover—is by no means the worst sample. The people of the old village discuss these matters openly among themselves, but exercise discretion in the presence of strangers for fear of losing what little advantages may still be gained by the celebrity of the Grotto.

The story goes on to relate the cure of Marie. This cure, however, does not bring about a change in Pierre's opinion. He remembers that the medical men thought it quite possible that the girl would recover her health at a time of extreme nervous excitement. Marie, on the other hand, is quite convinced that her recovery is due to the miraculous interference of the Virgin, to whom she devotes her life. M. Zola does not fail to speak of the possible future of Lourdes:

" . . . Pierre called to mind what the cab-driver had said to him: 'Lourdes has done well, but the question is, Will it last long?' That is, in truth, the question. What venerable sanctuaries have not before arisen thus at the voice of innocent children—chosen among all others—to whom the Blessed Virgin had revealed herself! The same story is always repeated: An apparition, a shepherdess who is persecuted, who is treated as one demented, pondering over the misery of the human race and anxious to relieve it; then the propaganda, the triumph of the sanctuary, radiant in its glory; then follows the decline, it is forgotten when another sanctuary arises similarly through the ecstatic dream of another visionary. . . . La Salette dethroned the ancient Virgins of wood and stone who healed the sick. Lourdes came to dethrone La Salette, and will be dethroned in its turn by the Church of Our Lady of to-morrow, where the sweet face of the comforter will appear to another innocent child."



—Morning Advertiser, New York.

A STIFF NOR'EAST BLOW.

THE VOICE OF MAINE.

THE State and Congressional elections in Maine last week resulted in a Republican victory so sweeping that the large Republican majority in Vermont seems insignificant beside it. The Republican Governor

was reelected by a majority of 38,000,—the greatest ever given in the State since the organization of the party. While the Republican vote is increased only about 2,000 over that of 1892, the Democratic vote has diminished nearly 25,000. The vote for Congressman Reed exceeds any given before, and the other Republican Congressmen are reelected by increased majorities. The Senate is unanimously Republican, and the Democratic representation in the Assembly has been reduced to four. Even the Republicans are surprised at the magnitude of their success, and the question generally discussed is whether the Maine landslide foreshadows a general revolt against the Democratic Party.

Maine's Opinion on the Tariff.—"The Maine election was nothing short of a cataclysm. The Vermont Republicans thought they had done wonders with their 28,000 plurality, but the Maine Republicans have seen their 28,000 and have gone them 10,000 better. As old Caspar said of the battle of Blenheim, it was a glorious victory. The rout of the Democrats is complete all along the line. They have met the enemy and are theirs, arms and equipments, camp supplies, baggage train, sutler tents, and all.

"Maine has spoken her opinion of the Bill of 'perfidy and dishonor' in tones that resound throughout the country. By phenomenal majorities for Congressional, State, and legislative tickets, she has said what she thinks of the taxing of sugar and the opening of American markets to the free competition of Canadian lumber and wool. The large Republican majorities in the manufacturing cities of Biddeford, Westbrook, Lewiston, and Waterville, most of which are naturally Democratic, show where the Tariff shoe pinches."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

Disgust and Discouragement of Democracy.—"The Republican victory in this State yesterday exceeds the dream of the wildest imagination. There were a few Republicans who were venturesome enough to predict 23,000 majority for Governor Cleaves, about 20,000 was the more generally accepted figure, while Chairman Manley did not predict more than 18,000. A man who should have predicted 37,000, which is about the plurality actually received, would have been set down as little better than a lunatic. Disgust was well known to exist among the Democrats, but nobody had anything approaching an adequate idea of its depth. The collapse of the Democratic vote is simply astounding. In some towns it has almost entirely disappeared. Town after town shows Democratic losses of 50 per cent. The slump is confined to no portion of the State; it prevails everywhere; showing that it is the result of one common cause, and that, undoubtedly, disgust and discouragement at the conduct of the National Administration. There can be no longer be any doubt as to what the people of Maine think of the Democratic Tariff tinkering, of Democratic financial management, and Democratic conduct in general."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

"The people of the United States will not fail to appreciate the significance of this verdict. It is the onward roll of the great wave of popular condemnation which, starting in the Green Mountains of Vermont, has moved with added volume and impetus from the old Pine Tree State, to continue the great work of engulfing the incompetent and dishonest Democracy in other States of the Union. The party of Free Trade, of hard times,

and of the great trusts, has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The people have risen in their might to drive imbecility and knavery from the high places of our National Government. 'As goes Maine so goes the Union.' The news of the overwhelming

Republican victory in the old Pine Tree State, as it flashes over the wires this morning, will bring hope and cheer to Republicans all over the land and will show to Democrats in other States, who have grown weary of their party, and are anxious for a return of prosperous times of Republican rule, that thousands of Maine Democrats were not afraid to place their convictions above the bonds of association, and vote the Republican ticket."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kennebec, Me.

No Significance Except as a Warning Against McKinleyism.—"Republicans are jubilant over their unexampled gains in Monday's political battle in Maine. To win it with *éclat* they had brought up their biggest guns and concentrated their mightiest efforts in the hope that, if they could roll up an unusually large majority in that State, which always goes Republican, the result would inspire the party of 'Protection' to monopolies and plutocratic trusts in every other State. But their signal victory in Maine may prove, and, if the country takes note of the conditions under which it was achieved, will prove, a fatal boomerang to the victors.

"The battle in Maine was fought to dislodge and revive McKinleyism. Governor McKinley himself had been summoned from Ohio as chief stump-speaker to plead once more 'the lost cause' embodied in his famous, or rather infamous, Bill, so recently repealed. . . . His voice was lifted high in announcing its desperate purpose to forge again the chains of commercial slavery with which it has ever loaded the Nation more and more heavily during its whole thirty-two years' tenure of power. The response of Maine Republicans to this sentiment was even more enthusiastic at the polls than at the rostrum—demonstrating that if the people do not now quickly rise and repudiate the old slavocracy of 'Protection' and all its representatives they will pay dearly for their folly and have to submit to a yoke more galling than any they have ever yet worn.

"Apart from this warning which Monday's election in Maine affords, it has other significance. That State, with much less than the population of West Virginia, and much less than half that of New Jersey, has no political influence. The few Maine Democrats, always in a minority, were evidently discouraged by the recent exhibition of Gormanism in their own party. Their failure to vote shows that Democracy can never win until it sweeps out its ranks all 'Protectionists' and sympathizers with its Gormans and Brices and Smiths, and renews its battle for real Tariff-Reform in terrible earnest."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, New York.

Brief Comment.

"The stupidity, blundering, and incapacity at Washington disgusted even the Democratic rank and file to an extent that thousands of them omitted to vote, and other thousands expressed their feelings by voting Republican tickets outright. By all appearances, it will be just so in every Northern State which elects Congressmen in November."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

"There would be no unusual significance in the large Republican majority in Maine this year, when the political tide has been so strongly in favor of the Republicans during the long depression of business and industry, but for the fact that it gives Reed a powerful boost as a Presidential candidate in the next National



contest. His State did no better than Vermont, where the Democrats can hardly ever hope to elect a constable, and where the Republican majority was increased fully 10,000 on less than half the vote cast by Maine; but Vermont has no Presidential aspirant, and Maine will be accepted as having given this exceptional tribute to her home candidate for President."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

"There was an election in Maine Monday, and what happened was the 'expected,' though it came in a more copious shower than even the most sanguine Republican had predicted."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Lewiston, Me.

"Maine's verdict on the Thimble-erig Tariff and the imbecile administration is delivered with a vigor which leaves no doubt as to the opinions of her intelligent people."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"Nothing could so strikingly show how far the Democratic organization has been robbed of its spirit and vitality within two short years as these figures from Maine. They speak with astonishing force on this point. The Republicans waged a feeble campaign on all positive and vital issues. They said nothing about Income-Tax or silver or labor, and little about a revival of McKinley Tariffs. Their whole stock in trade on the stump was a setting forth of Democratic quarrels and disagreements, and delays and compromises in Congress, backed up by quotations from the speeches and letters of Democratic statesmen. But it seems that this even was unnecessary. The regular Democrats felt the humiliation of the party's record in Congress, and in large numbers failed to appear at the polls. The spirit that animated this body two years ago was no longer manifested. It is plain that an overwhelming defeat awaits the party in power at the Congressional elections two months hence."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

"The elections in Maine and Vermont are the expression of the feeling of thinly-settled communities, largely rural, as to the immediate past, which has not been cheerful or encouraging. The Republicans stuck closely to their own ticket. The Democrats were divided, and showed evidence of the discontent, not to say disgust, aroused by the treachery in the Senate."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLT IN THE FAR SOUTH.

IN Louisiana, the sugar-planters are threatening a revolt from the Democratic Party because of the new Tariff Bill. The disaffection has reached a point where it commands from the Southern Democratic Press the most serious consideration. As for the Republican Press, it is, as usual, again confidently predicting a split in the "solid South." With the Populistic disaffection on one side and the planters' disaffection on the other, as well as that apprehended on the part of other industrial interests in the South, discontented with the new Tariff, it is evident that politics in that section has assumed features of interest which the past, when Democratic ascendancy was for the most part hardly disputed, failed to present. We publish some important comments:

No Means of Resisting the Revolt.—"The willingness to sunder party ties, to break up affiliations reaching back to the war, to burn their ships behind them, and to fight to the death those who earnestly strove to ruin our industries, show that this is no child's play, but that the bulk of the sugar and rice planters of Louisiana, practically all of them, will contest the ground inch by inch, and will fight with the knife and the knife to the hilt, any party, no matter how sacred its name or tender its memories, that has now, by its official act and by its declared intention, announced its policy to be such as would quickly result in destroying our levee system, in destroying our sugar and rice industries, and in reducing the fair fields of Louisiana to their primeval condition of an uninhabited swamp.

"This revolt comes as a tidal wave. There seems to be no means of resisting it, and practically the whole body politic in south Louisiana is engaged in it. The daily bread of half our people, the success of our shops and factories, of our banks and insurance companies, is contingent upon—in fact, dependent upon—

our great agricultural industries which the dominant party has so recently, so ruthlessly, and so remorselessly injured."—*The Louisiana Planter*, New Orleans.

The Republican Party Not Protectionist.—"The *Picayune* sympathizes most profoundly with the sugar men. It has fought for them to the utmost of its ability, and has stood by them to the last, and will continue so to do. But it does not wish to see them act unwisely. Nothing is to be gained by precipitation and imprudence. Nothing, in the opinion of *The Picayune*, would be more unwise than for the sugar men who have always been Democrats to go over to the Republican Party, because it is not a party of protection. The only Protectionists in the Republican Party are those who represent the manufacturing cities of New England and other industrial districts. The Republicans of the West have adopted the free-silver and Free-Trade craze, and they are as deep in those Populist schemes as are the Western Democrats. In fact, the only way a man of any party in the West can hope to go to Congress will be to truckle to the Populist sentiment, which has completely infected the West.

"An outcome which is entirely likely, and promises to be necessary for the great productive interests of some of the States, is the forming of a protection party or league, without regard to the old party lines. It is not difficult to discern that a strong sectional feeling is growing up between the West and the East, based on the differences of their economic interests. The West is enormously indebted to the East. All the Western cities and farms are plastered with mortgages for money due Eastern capitalists. The Western debtors believe that the existing financial system of the Government was intended to force them to pay in gold, whereas they want to pay, if they can pay at all, in silver. They believe that the Government is being run for the benefit of Eastern capitalists, manufacturers, and monopolists, and that nothing is done for the farmers and the laboring classes.

"The Western people are rebelling against the situation, and out of it is growing a sectionalism as deeply seated, as fierce, and as vindictive as was that between the people of the North and South upon the slavery issue. This sectionalism will go to such lengths as that public men, whether Democrats or Republicans, will have to take positions without regard to former party affiliations.

"The Louisiana sugar-planters will be wise to do nothing rash or radical, but lay it down as a condition that their representatives in Congress must be men of the highest character, able and patriotic, but, above all, devoted to the interests of Louisiana, and in an emergency will stand for them in preference to party."—*The Picayune (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

The "Negro Domination Bugaboo" Played Out.—"Nobody will question the right of the Louisianians to act as they please in this most important matter. They are perfectly justified in doing whatever in their opinion is best for the interests of their State. They may be charged with abandoning the Democratic Party from purely selfish considerations, but we should like to know whether there is any State in this broad Union which does not look out for its own interests when it is proposed to change Tariff schedules. The strongest kind of Free-Trade doctrine is preached by South Carolina Democrats, but when it comes to putting rice on the free list, the South Carolina farmers rise up in a body and threaten to bolt the party. How many Virginia planters in the Tidewater section would remain in the Democratic fold if peanuts were put on the free list? And would there not be great danger to the Democracy in the mining districts if coal were made free, and this growing industry exposed to the killing competition of the Nova Scotia mines?

"We should be sorry, indeed, if the Louisiana planters do join the Republican ranks, but we can think of no argument against their course which is sufficient to condemn them if they honestly believe Protection to be the only salvation of their special industry. As to the fear of 'negro domination' in the South, that is a 'bugaboo' of the most harmless character, and it long ago ceased to frighten sensible men in the South. The Louisianians simply say that such domination is an impossibility, and that this is a white man's country and always will be a white man's Government. Under the circumstances they propose to divide on an economic issue, and the movement which they have inaugurated, if carried to its logical end, will be one of the most dangerous which the Democratic Party has ever had to meet in the South."—*The Index-Appeal (Dem.)*, Petersburg, Va.

MORE POLICE-CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

AFTER a recess of ten weeks, the Lexow Police Investigation Committee resumed operations on Monday, September 9. It held only three daily sessions, and adjourned till October 1, to enable the members to attend the State political conventions; but the evidence presented during the brief session was highly sensational, and opened new veins of police rottenness and criminality. Testimony was introduced to show that "protection" is sold by the police to pawnbrokers, who are allowed to trade in stolen goods at the expense of the owners. Persons whose property is lost or stolen are made to pay heavily for its recovery, the police and pawnbrokers sharing the proceeds. The detective bureau, praised by Superintendent Byrnes as the most efficient in the world, is involved in these practices, several witnesses testifying that they had been induced by detectives to pay alleged advances of pawnbrokers, and one detective named Hanley admitting these facts and pretending to be ignorant of the laws relating to the recovery of stolen property. Testimony was also introduced showing that the police and detectives were in league with the green-goods swindlers. A witness named Applegate, once in the employ of the "king of green-goods swindlers, McNally," testified that Captain Meakin received money from McNally for permitting him to ply his trade in his precinct. Inspector Williams was accused of receiving a bribe of \$500 several years ago, when he was captain in charge of the Street-Cleaning Bureau.

Besides the police-force, Post-Office employees and the Western Union Telegraph Company are implicated in the scandal. The green-goods swindlers had confederates in the Post-Office



BACK TO SCHOOL.

Teacher Parkhurst: "Dear children, trouble begins to-day."—*World, New York.*

and telegraph-offices. A manager of a Western Union office testified that telegrams relating to the green-goods business were sent to a certain saloon, pursuant to an "agreement, and Applegate testified that \$400 a month was paid to the company for duplicate copies of all messages relating to the business.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, to whose persistent efforts this investigation is primarily due, wrote for *The New York World* a review of the first day's session of the Committee, in which, after a detailed analysis of the testimony, he said:

"Now, first and last, I have said some pretty hard things about the Police Department, but I really had never supposed that the foul disease of knavery and elaborate rascality had reached such an acme of disgrace. . . . I wish that there were language at my command or terms that admitted of being coined that would do justice to the situation.

"And the thing constantly to be kept in mind is that the villainous transactions on the part of sergeants and captains, as they have come to the public knowledge during the last few days, are all of them so many separate and unanswerable indictments against the administrative head of the department.

"Whether it is going to be proved or not that they are the guardians of a liberal percentage of the blood-money, it still remains true that upon their shoulders the responsibility for the debauched condition of the department rests. Bunco-steering sergeants, blood-money captains and bribed inspectors would be an absolute impossibility were the administrative head of the system possessed of a clear conscience and of a resolute determination to do its duty."

In a newspaper interview, Dr. Parkhurst has made an attack on the New York Court of General Sessions, and especially on Recorder Smyth, whom Dr. Parkhurst regards as the defender of the corrupt police. Dr. Parkhurst is reported to have said:

"It is being whispered with more and more of courage and assurance that, with some superb and notable exceptions, questions of right are not

handled in the courts with clean hands or with an honesty of purpose to have that which is right vindicated, and that which is wrong dishonored. Not only are we obliged to believe that this is the fact with reference to individual Judges, but we are compelled by known facts to feel that there is just as truly a judicial 'ring' as there is a police 'ring.' . . . And right here is a fact that must be named, that it is probable there is no man upon the bench who has labored more constantly than Recorder Smyth to produce in the mind of the community in general, and in the mind of jurymen in particular, the conviction of the unparalleled genius of our police force and the inimitable integrity of its character.

"Now, that is a pretty serious matter, in view of what has been brought to light during the past six months. Either Recorder Smyth has known all the way through that the Police Department was vicious and substantially rotten, or he has not known it.

"If he has not known it, he has been guilty of having talked about what he was not posted upon; or if he has known of it, he is as big a rascal as any of them, and first cousin to the Police Commissioners. Now, you have got to take one or the other of these alternatives."

Recorder Smyth denies these charges, saying that he has sent more policemen to prison than any other judge.

The Pawnbrokerage Evil Aggravated.—"The pawnbrokerage business of this city has been proved before now to be a means of grievously oppressing the poor people whom misfortune or shiftlessness has reduced to the necessity of pledging their scanty possessions for cash. A knowledge of the outrageous terms which pawnbrokers exact suggested the excellent project of a loaning institution conducted by men of probity on fair business principles, and the Provident Loan Society finally came into existence last Spring, in spite of the crafty and dishonest opposition which it encountered at Albany. Most citizens who have had occasion to acquaint themselves with the operation of the pawning system were prepared to believe the worst that could be alleged against it, but not many, we imagine, supposed that the pawnbrokers were in partnership with the police for the purpose of defrauding persons whose property has been lost or stolen."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

The Confederates of the Police.—"How was it possible to send so vast a quantity of circulars through the mails without detection by the Post-Office authorities all over the Union? How could so many guys be caught without the knowledge of the game played on them extending to great numbers of people who made themselves morally partners to the swindle, and oftentimes were actually in the pay of the rascals? They were not merely policemen in New York, but many other real and virtual confederates here and elsewhere. It was a business of swindling swindlers, which must have had widespread ramifications among men and women apparently honest and respectable, who understood its purpose and assisted it."—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

The True Mission of the Committee.—"These revelations are well calculated to arouse the community to a high pitch of indignation. That they are as true as they are sensational is put beyond all doubt by the fact that on the same evidence a long list of captains, sergeants, and ward men have been dismissed from the force by the Police Commissioners themselves. Of course, the same fate awaits numerous others. But that is not the chief end of the investigation now going on.

"Its main purpose is not to show individual guilt, but to lay bare the corruption of a system. The effective remedy for which its disclosures will call will be not simply the dismissal of the guilty members of the force, but the thorough reform of the system. . . . A system which is tainted at its source, which is founded in corrupt politics, will naturally be corrupt in its minor parts. The bribery, blackmail, and corruption which have been revealed and are yet to be revealed by the Lexow investigation would be impossible in a system free from corrupt politics and corrupt administration.

"The true mission of the Lexow Committee is to lay bare the corruption at the fountain-source. If the administration of the department is venal, if it is run in the interest of self and Tammany politics, if positions and promotions are sold for money or obtained by political influence, if, in short, the Police Commissioners themselves and Tammany leaders are guilty of corruption as well as captains and ward men, the Lexow Committee can do no more effective work or render the public a greater service than by laying bare the corruption as completely as it has that lower down on the force.

"This will strike at the root of the evil and open the way to the thorough reform demanded."—*The Herald (Ind.), New York.*

AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

A CASE involving a conflict between State and Federal authority has arisen in Mississippi. Last week's newspaper readers throughout the country were surprised to read a dispatch stating that Governor Stone and other State officers were arrested by Federal agents for violation of the laws of Congress forbidding the circulation of anything bearing a resemblance to United States currency of any description. The facts are briefly as follows: The last Legislature, to provide for current expenses, passed an Act authorizing the issue of special warrants for the redemption of which the faith of the State was pledged, and recently \$50,000 of such warrants were turned out by a St. Louis bank-note company. The warrants bore a close resemblance to United States "greenbacks," and they passed from hand to hand as such, the people failing to see the difference. The indictment against the State officers responsible for the enforcement of the Act reads thus:

"That on the 25th of June, 1894, the aforesaid State officers did unlawfully and feloniously, at Jackson, Miss., and not by direction of any proper officer of the United States, print photographs, make and caused to be printed, photographed, and made, and aided in printing, photographing, and making, a certain photographic print and impress in the likeness of the National bank currency of said United States."

Governor Stone does not think the Federal law against forgery and imitation of United States currency has been violated, and at the November term of the Federal court the case will be decided. The proceedings have created a profound sensation in Mississippi, a prominent lawyer being reported as having said: "If this outrage had been perpetrated thirty years ago, it would have meant war."

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Commercial Herald says: "We are glad to be informed by our Jackson correspondent that the State authorities are willing to leave the matter to the United States courts. In their raging desire to pose as the State's guardians and defenders, we had some fear that they would tell the United States courts to go to a place hotter even than Jackson. The people may rest easy; the State will not buck against Uncle Sam, to try to prove that a very foolish act is defensible."

The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch says: "The officers indicted were acting as officers of the State of Mississippi when they caused these special warrants to be printed in the similitude of greenbacks or National currency. But is that fact important? Can Governor Stone plead successfully that he was executing a law of Mississippi when he did the acts charged upon him as illegal or contrary to the law of the United States? We have no expectation that the State officers will be punished if they obey the orders of the United States courts. But we shall expect them to be required to obey them. Governor Stone says he does not believe that the law in question has been violated in the case under consideration. He added that he had a high opinion of the judge before whom the case was to be tried. All the State officials rely, no doubt, upon the State to see that they come off unharmed."

The Philadelphia North American (Rep.), says: "The public is now waiting to know if the officials of a State can be restrained from nullifying a Federal Law, and if they can be punished if they conspire to nullify a law enacted by Congress. Such a case might arise in the wild and woolly West, and nowhere else, except in the old slave-belt, where law is a figment of fancy, to be exploited in the breach oftener than in the observance. The whole thing is a palpable fraud, and the engravers of the plates, and the parties at whose request the work was done, should be fined the full extent of the law. This is a good time to set the stakes and work up to them, if we are really a nation."

THE A. R. U. CONTEMPT CASES.—The Government closed its case against Mr. Debs and the Directors of the American Railway Union, charged with contempt of court in violating Federal injunctions, and the defendants decided to call no witnesses. Oral arguments will be heard by Judge Woods on September 25, and a decision is expected in October. Two of Judge Woods' rulings have attracted attention as being of peculiar significance. He held that the defendants could not be ordered to produce the books of the organization, since it was a voluntary one, and each member had an equal property-right in them. He also held that street-railways can be considered as engaged in inter-State commerce, since they are used to transport persons en route to railway stations.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE NEW YORK GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.—Although, as stated in the last issue of THE DIGEST, the contractors conceded all of the strikers' demands, the latter did not return to work at once. Fearing treachery, the strikers insisted on the contractors giving individual bonds in \$500 to insure the carrying out of the agreement. Many of the contractors gave such bonds, but others refused, and thousands of strikers remained idle all last week. Some of the strikers made terms with the manufacturers, and work for them without the intervention of the contractors. This is regarded as a long step in the direction of abolishing tenement-house work, as the manufacturers furnish large and airy work-rooms for the garment-workers.

THE DEFEAT OF COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE.—The Democratic primaries of the Ashland District, Ky., have chosen W. C. Owens to run as the party nominee for Congress in the coming elections instead of Colonel Breckinridge, the present Representative of the district. The women and the ministers had worked actively to bring about Colonel Breckinridge's defeat. The plurality of the successful candidate is, however, very small. It may not exceed 200. Colonel Breckinridge claims that the official count will show that he is the regular nominee, and makes charges of fraud against the followers of Mr. Owen, but the Australian ballot system is in force in Kentucky, and the voters are believed to be efficiently protected. Colonel Breckinridge's campaign began in April, soon after the verdict was rendered in the Pollard breach of promise suit against him. The whole population of the district was involved in the controversies of the campaign, and the opposition to Mr. Breckinridge was extensive and powerful. The party organization was on his side, and he expected to win.

NOTES.

"LET us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for every fate;
When the office is pursuing,
Jump the fence and latch the gate!"
—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

BROWN—"Jones seems to be working hard for the nomination." Smith—"I should say so. Just published his fourth letter stating that he is not a candidate."—*Life, Brooklyn.*

"UP to the time of going to press, the pauper labor of Europe had not issued a congratulatory address."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"If a Chinese play requires seven days and nights for its presentation, how long will a Chinese war take?"—*The World, New York.*

"As if taking example by Tariff-Reform the Emperor Wilhelm introduces himself as Bill for the relief of the German farmer."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

"THERE is a wide and sudden tendency among politicians to remember the time when they were laboring men."—*The Times, Washington.*

"As Mr. Toots observed, it's of no consequence; but, just as a matter of pathological curiosity, is there a Democratic Party?"—*The Tribune, New York.*

"THE returns from Mr. Boutelle's district must be very exasperating to the Widow Dominis."—*The Post, Washington.*

"IT was a terribly hot day on Monday for such a snow-under as that in Maine. Wonder if was answerable for the cooler air of yesterday."—*The Herald, Boston.*

"PROFESSOR SPENCER warns New York people that their city is sinking at the rate of one inch a century. Tammany is proving an awful weight to New York."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

"THE drift of things so far rather indicates that the elections this year will be largely in the nature of contempt proceedings against the Democratic party."—*The Tribune, New York.*

"EX-SPEAKER REED appears to have found a Republican quorum in Maine."—*The Courier, Buffalo.*

"THE number of Democratic possibilities who find that their private business will prevent their running for office this year daily increases in number."—*The Press, Philadelphia.*

"THEY make fine Republican brooms in the Pine Tree State."—*The Courier, Lowell.*

"REPUBLICAN papers two years ago:—Senator Jones is a Republican, he is one of the most profound thinkers on the money question, and is sent by Harrison to represent the United States to the International Conference. Republican papers now:—Senator Jones is a silver crank anyhow."—*The Journal of the Knights of Labor.*

"IT is believed that Speaker Crisp was talking through his hat when he predicted thirty to thirty-five Democratic majority in the next House of Representatives."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"FIRST Labor Leader—"We must have Ink-slinger on our committee."

"Second Labor Leader—"He's no use in a strike."

"First Labor Leader—"No; but he'll come mighty handy when the time arrives for writing articles on 'Why the Strike Failed.'"—*Puck, New York.*

"IN his petition for divorce from the Republican Party, Senator Jones named Wall Street as the co-respondent."—*The Post, Washington.*

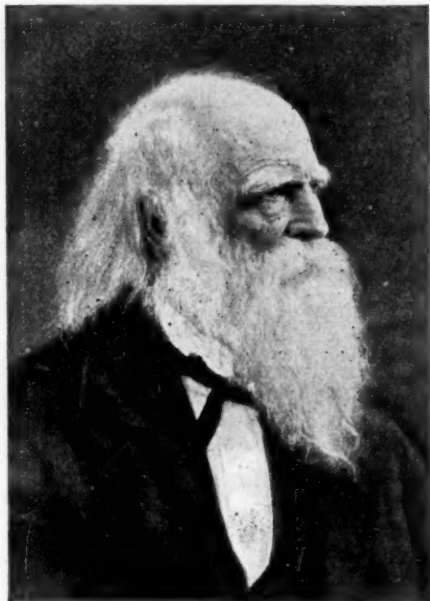
"THOSE prayerful Kentucky women are now crying triumphantly, 'Ah, men!'"—*The World, New York.*

"EVEN in the stock market the organs don't like the upward tendency; they can't bear it."—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

LETTERS AND ART.

THE ORIGIN OF "THANATOPSIS."

OVERLOOKING the Westfield River, near the town of Cum-
 mington, in the Western part of Hampshire County, Mas-
 sachusetts, is a little house, of which John White Chadwick, in
Harper's Magazine, September, says: "There is no other
 building in America that stands for so much in the early history
 of American literature as that old weatherbeaten house," be-
 cause "Thanatopsis" was written under its roof. There was a
 burying-ground nearly opposite the house in which Bryant was
 born and near which he lived for five years. In referring to this,
 Mr. Chadwick remarks: "It is easy to believe that Bryant's fancy



BRYANT.

took a sober coloring
 from the grassy
 mounds and moss-
 grown monuments.
 . . . In looking for
 the source of 'Than-
 atopsis,' surely the
 burying-ground is
 not to be passed over
 as of the least im-
 portance."

"Thanatopsis" was
 written eighty-three
 years ago. From
 Mr. Chadwick's ar-
 ticle, which takes us
 back to these early
 days, we quote:

"Bryant was well
 born if ever man or
 poet was, and in the
 traits discoverable
 in his father and
 mother we see a

beautiful foreshadowing of his own character and tastes. It is in
 the mother that we find his practical energy and efficiency; in the
 father his meditative habit, but also his predilection for political
 affairs. Apparently to the mother also we must look for that
 quick, hot, Washingtonian temper, which he never quite sub-
 dued, and which in middle age drove him to flog a rival editor on a
 street-corner in New York. Both parents had the desire for
 books and intellectual culture, but the father had the better op-
 portunity to gratify his wishes. . . .

"The amount of work that Mrs. Bryant accomplished will seem
 miraculous to many women of this generation; not to all. The
 following entry was made November 5, 1794, two days after the
 poet's birth: 'Clear, wind N. W. Made Austin a coat. Sat up
 all day. Went into the kitchen. Mr. Dawes died; buried at 9
 in the evening. Nothing done.' Mr. Dawes was, I believe, the
 grandfather of Senator Dawes, and he died of small-pox. De-
 cember 3, 1811, she sets down that, with much washing and
 mending, she has cut out a coat for Cullen; and December 9,
 'Cullen went to Worthington to tarry a while,' wearing, of course,
 the *toga virilis*. He went to Worthington to begin the study of
 law with Judge Howe in the fine old colonial mansion which still
 stands there at the parting of the ways to Cummington and Peru.
 Cullen had entered Williams College in September, 1810. He
 had been honorably dismissed in May, 1811, hoping to go to Yale.
 . . . At some time in the interim between his leaving Williams
 College in May, and his going to Worthington in December, the
 boy of sixteen Summers wrote the poem which many excellent
 judges consider the most remarkable poem ever written by a
 boy of that age. . . .

"It was not published until 1817, when it appeared in the Sep-
 tember number of *The North American Review*. The reader of
 these notes would do well to go and find it there. Upon the musty
 yellowed page it has a flavor which no reprint, not even a fac-
 simile, could reproduce. Dr. Bryant found the manuscript in his
 desk, where the boy had tucked it away, most modestly uncon-

scious of its worth. . . . 'Thanatopsis,' as originally printed,
 differed considerably from the text on which Bryant set the seal
 of his maturest approbation. As first printed it contained only
 forty-nine lines, whereas the latest text has eighty-one. . . .

"The poem as originally printed in *The North American*, in-
 cluding the remarkable punctuation, was as follows:

"Yet a few days, and thee,
 The all-beholding sun, shall see no more,
 In all his course; nor yet in the cold ground,
 Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,
 Nor in th' embrace of ocean shall exist
 Thy image. Earth, that nourished thee, shall claim
 Thy growth, to be resolv'd to earth again,
 And, lost each human trace, surrend'ring up
 Thine individual being, shalt thou go
 To mix forever with the elements,
 To be a brother to th' insensible rock
 And to the sluggish clod, which the rude swain
 Turns with his share, and treads upon. The oak
 Shall send his roots abroad, and pierce thy mould.
 Yet not to thy eternal resting-place
 Shalt thou retire alone—nor could'st thou wish
 Couch more magnificent. Thou shalt lie down
 With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings
 The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
 Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
 All in one mighty sepulchre.—The hills
 Rock-ribb'd and ancient as the sun,—the vales
 Stretching in pensive quietness between;
 The venerable woods—the floods that move
 In majesty,—and the complaining brooks,
 That wind among the meads, and make them green,
 Are but the solemn decorations all,
 Of the great tomb of man.—The golden sun,
 The planets, all the infinite host of heaven
 Are glowing on the sad abodes of death,
 Through the still lapse of ages. All that tread
 The globe are but a handful to the tribes
 That slumber in its bosom.—Take the wings
 Of morning—and the Borean desert pierce—
 Or lose thyself in the continuous woods
 That veil Oregon, where he hears no sound
 Save his own dashings—yet—the dead are there,
 And millions in those solitudes, since first
 The flight of years began, have laid them down
 In their last sleep—the dead reign there alone.
 So shalt thou rest—and what if thou shalt fall
 Unnoticed by the living—and no friend
 Take note of thy departure? Thousands more
 Will share thy destiny.—The tittering world
 Dance to the grave. The busy brood of care
 Plod on, and each one chases as before
 His favorite phantom.—Yet all these shall leave
 Their mirth and their employments, and shall come
 And make their bed with thee!—"

"It cannot be claimed for Bryant that the sources of his poem
 were entirely in his own experience of outward things and his
 own thoughts of our mortality. Of these he had too many for
 his years. They were continually pressing on his heart and for-
 cing it into lugubrious meditation upon 'graves and worms and
 epitaphs.' It is an aggravating circumstance that an autobio-
 graphic fragment from the poet's hand stops short upon the verge
 of the one great event of his minority. But it goes far enough
 to inform us what kind of poetry he was reading in the Summer
 of 1811. He was reading the poems of that most melancholy
 poetaster, Henry Kirke White, and learning by heart his 'Ode to
 the Herb Rosemary'—an ode for undertakers to admire. At the
 same time he was reading Bishop Porteus' poem on 'Death,' and
 Blair's 'Grave,' and remarking the superiority of the latter. Did
 these things create the mood out of which 'Thanatopsis' came?
 It seems likelier that in reading them he was merely pouncing on
 his own; that they gravitated to his mood and made it darker
 than it was before. But Shakespeare did not justify his royal
 borrowing more completely than did Bryant his of all—it was not
 much—he foraged from the fields of Porteus and White and Blair.
 The first profited him nothing, except as a warning of the way he
 must not go. If he got any specific help from White it was not
 from the 'Ode to the Herb Rosemary,' but from the lines 'Writ-
 ten in Prospect of Death,' which celebrate death's triumph and
 men's swift forgetting. It is probable that White's titles, 'Than-
 atos' and 'Athanatos,' put Bryant up to manufacturing a Greek
 title for his own poem. . . .

"But while we are not unmindful of any literary help to which
 he was indebted in the making of his poem, nor ungrateful for it,
 the fact remains that all that is best in 'Thanatopsis' came from
 his individual character and his personal experiences."

THE ABODE OF IDEAL LOVE—A LEGEND.

THE following beautiful legend, which we translate from the German of *Nord und Süd*, which in its turn translated it from the Polish, is an old Hindu legend, born of poetic fancy when the race was young. Its simple teaching is that ideal love, called into existence by a special act of Divine will, is too delicate for contact with the rude world, and has no sure abiding-place save in the poet's heart.

"Once, on a bright moonlight night [runs the legend], the wise and mighty Krishna communed with himself and said:

"I thought man was the most beautiful of created things, but I am mistaken. I see the lotus-flower bow to the passing breeze. How it surpasses all living creatures in beauty. Its leaves are just closed in the silvery moonlight . . . and I cannot turn my eyes away from it." . . .

"Yes, there is nothing like the lily among men," he repeated, sighing.

"But a moment later he thought:

"Why should not I, who am a god, by the might of my word, create a being which would be to mankind what the lotus is among the flowers? So be it then for the delight of humanity and of the Earth. Lotus-flower, be transformed into a maiden and stand before me."

"The waves rippled softly as the beating of swallows' wings, the night became clearer, the Moon shone deeper, the night-song of the thrush rose higher, and, then, suddenly died away. And it was as Krishna had commanded. Before him stood the lotus-flower in human form. The god himself was startled.

"Thou wert the flower of the waters," said he; "be henceforth the flower of my thoughts, and speak."

"And the maiden began to whisper, softly as the murmur of white lotus-leaves kissed by the Summer airs.

"Lord, thou hast transformed me into a living creature; where wilt thou that I dwell? Remember, Lord, that when I was a flower I trembled, and closed my leaves at every breath of wind. I was smitten with fear, Lord, at the rain and the storm, the thunder and the lightning; yea, I was even overcome with fear of the scorching rays of the Sun. Thou commandest me to become a living, breathing lotus-flower. I have, consequently, retained my former nature, and now, Lord, I am troubled at the Earth and at everything that lives upon it. . . . Where wilt thou, then, that I make my abode?"

"Krishna lifted his serene eyes to the stars, meditated a while, and asked:

"Wouldst thou live on the mountain's peaks?"

"There is frost and snow; I am afraid, Lord."

"Well, then, I will build a palace of crystal for thee on the ocean floor."

"In the depths of the waters there glide serpents and horrible monsters. O Lord, I am afraid."

"Wilt thou, then, dwell on the boundless prairie?"

"O Lord, the prairie is ravaged with the thunder and the whirlwind as with the tramp of wild herds."

"How then shall I provide for thee, thou flower that hast become flesh? . . . Ah, in the caves of Ellora there live holy hermits. Wilt thou, retired from the world, make thy dwelling in the caves?"

"There rules the darkness, Lord: I am afraid."

"Then Krishna sat him down upon a stone, and leaned his head upon his hand. The maiden stood before him, trembling and quaking.

"At that moment the fiery crimson of dawn glowed in the east; the waves of ocean, the palm-trees and the bamboos glistened with gold. The rosy-winged flamingos, the blue cranes, and the white swans in the waters joined their notes in chorus with the birds in the jungle, and immediately was heard the clang of harp-strings extended upon a shell of pearl, and the words of a song in human voice.

"Then Krishna aroused himself from his dream, and said:

"The poet Walmiki greets the rising Sun."

"A little later, the purple veil of dawn was withdrawn from the flower-bedecked creepers, and Walmiki appeared upon the lake.

"At sight of the transformed lotus-flower he ceased to play, the pearly instrument slipped softly from his fingers to Earth, his hands dropped motionless to his sides, and he stood as

speechless as though Krishna had transformed him into a tree.

"And the god was pleased at this admiration of his handiwork, and said:

"Wake, Walmiki, and speak."

"And Walmiki spoke:

"I love."

"This was the only word he could recall, the only word to which he could give expression.

"Krishna's countenance glowed suddenly.

"Wondrous maiden," he said: "I have found a place fit for thee. Dwell in the poet's heart."

"And Walmiki repeated:

"I love."

"The will of the mighty Krishna, the Divine will, drew the maiden to the poet's heart. At the god's behest also the heart of Walmiki became transparent as glass.

"Glad as a Summer-day, peaceful as a wave of the Ganges, advanced the maiden to her allotted place; but suddenly, as she looked deeper into Walmiki's heart, her countenance paled, and fear agitated her with its icy breath. Krishna was startled.

"Sentient flower," he asked, "art thou afraid even of the heart of the poet?"

"Lord," answered the maiden, "what sort of a dwelling-place is this that thou hast appointed me? Here in this one heart I behold snowy mountain peaks and ocean depths peopled with terrible creatures; and here, too, the prairie with its whirlwind and storm; here, too, the dark caves of Ellora; hence I am again afraid, O Lord!"

"But the good and wise Krishna said:

"Calm thyself, sentient flower. If in Walmiki's heart there are solitary snowfields, be thou the breath of Spring to melt them. If there are ocean depths in his heart, be thou the pearl of those waters. Are there prairie wastes, then sow them with the flowers of happiness, and if thou findest there dark caves as of Ellora, so be thou in this darkness as a ray of sunlight—"

"And Walmiki, who had meanwhile recovered his speech, added:

"And be blessed!"

A SYMPOSIUM OF FRENCH ARTISTS.

AMONG artists throughout the world, one of the "burning questions," as the politicians say, is whether the Art of the future is to follow English models or those of France. To this conflict *Revue Bleue*, of Paris, contributes a number of interviews which the art-critic, Gsell, has secured with French artists on the important subject: What are the distinctive features of French Art? It is, perhaps, rather a one-sided symposium, but it will help to clarify the ideas of some of us as to the precise claims made for French Art, the principal one of which is that the models of English Art are dull and dead while those of France are replete with movement and life.

M. Roll, the eminent painter, says:

"The peculiarity of French Art is 'movement' and 'expression.' We must oppose the current Anglomania and the Japanese 'tendency' which threaten to inundate us. Whistler gives us only vague pictures and in poor style, but in the models of Chardin, Géricault, and Millet we have real beings. Why should we abandon such an excellent road, one on which we can make new discoveries without end. Evidently, our domain is 'movement.' We want more than beauty of form or plastic perfection; the beautiful must be an incarnation or expression of ideas, of intellect, of sentiments, of natural proclivities. We enter everywhere and stamp the intellectual principle upon all our art." . . .

M. Henner said:

"Ah! you will define the French Art schools; not only as they have existed but also as they now exist in their independence of all others. The Italians are passionate; the Germans are thinkers, but their pictures are too often tiresome and cold. In France we look for life, 'life in action.' This tendency sometimes leads us to make great historic compositions in which we put a great deal of 'movement,' but which are not very interesting, because the painter, too much occupied with the idea of making something astonishing, loses sight of the true and simple reality.

which is always beautiful. . . . I think representation of the human body is sufficient for us as a means of manifesting the qualities of our nation. Look, for instance, on that great number of portraits, painted in France, how living and how interesting they are!

"The French possess an indescribable charm. We charm the eyes with our coloring. The line is imposing, but the color ravishes. That is why colorists, like Correggio, have so many admirers among us. There is a difference, of course, between the paintings of Correggio and those of France. His are voluptuous and Italian; ours are living and acting."

Paul Gsell, the interviewer, concludes by saying:

"There is then a definite French Art-principle, according to all the artists which I have interviewed. There are some younger cosmopolitan artists, who borrow from the English their vague coloring, and from the Germans their transcendental notions, but there is no anarchy in our school.

"Our essential quality is, as the artists have said, a passion for 'movement,' 'life in action.' It is this power which unites those of to-day with their predecessors. Our great literary men were all such realistic powers, the Rabelais, the Corneilles, the Molières, the la Fontaines and the Balzacs; they made their heroes live for us on their pages. So did Puget, Watteau, Houdon, Géricault, Delacroix, Barye, Carpeaux, and Millet. . . .

"It has been said that our Art is only a reflex of the society in which it originates. Many persons are disposed to see in Art works only a register of the customs of the times. This is a grave error.

"A close study of our history will show that each distinct historic period was preceded by one of marked artistic and literary activity, which clearly influenced it. It was not the French Republic which inaugurated republican Art. The democratic spirit came from Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and painters like Chardin and Greuze.

"David, who arose under the Republic, proclaimed in his Art the submission of the individual to the military glory of the nation. Thus he expressed, in one word, the thought which made the Empire.

"During the Empire, Chateaubriand preached the return to the moral idea, Prud'hon emphasized individual rights and responsibility, and Gros' tremendous 'Battle of Eylau' was a strong appeal to godliness. Here are the germs of a reaction against brutal force. Did not Géricault's republicanism so permeate the soldiers under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. that they rebelled against the royal tutelage and went to carve their own destinies? Did not Augustin Thierry, Mignet, and Thiers prepare 1830? Did not Delacroix, by his 'Barricade,' Louis Blanc, Michelet, and Lamartine by his *Girondins* prepare 1848? And the authors of 1852, Béranger, Charlet, Raffet, and Hugo, were they not the singers of Napoleon I.? Finally, *la société bourgeoise* which made the Second Empire and which still exists; this society, which is positivistic and utilitarian, has it not had for masters a Balzac, a 'creator of material appetites,' then a Millet, Flaubert, Zola, Daudet, Goncourt, and all the naturalistic artists and littérateurs?"

—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES EDUCATE?

AN answer in the negative is given by Henry Lincoln Clapp, Master of George Putnam School, Boston, who pours hot shot into the cramming system of our educational institutions in a paper in *Education*, September. The special interest of his article lies in the backing which he furnishes for his opinion in the views of distinguished men. He says:

"In a 'Protest' against examinations signed by many eminent men, and among them Prof. Max Müller, Mr. E. A. Freeman, and Mr. Frederic Harrison, occurs this significant statement: 'Again and again, brilliant young men, once full of early promise, go down from the universities as the great prize-winners, and do little or nothing afterward.' Such deplorable results are ascribed to examinations.

"Even the lack of a university education itself is not an insuperable obstacle to a liberal education, in the case of young men otherwise favorably conditioned. Professor Wesley Mills says: 'We develop in spite of bad methods. The boy develops

out of school, if not in it. The great mass are educated by their work and other associations that make up their every-day life. Some of the best-educated people have never been inside of a school.'

"President Gilman says: 'It is obvious that a liberal education is not to be limited by the period devoted to a college-course or a course in technology. I may go further and say that liberal culture may be acquired without seminaries; scholars may appear in the walks of business, in the solitude of rural life, on the boards of a theater, in politics, in philanthropy, in exploration; but they cannot be produced by a narrow, cramping, servile training.

"Nearly 1800 years ago, Epictetus said, 'It is one thing to hoard up provision in a storehouse, and another to eat it.' . . .

"It should be the supreme art of the university to further such conditions of learning, to train young men to make the best application of traditional learning as they go along, and to give them the widest opportunities for the development of their individual and original powers.

"Such is the distinguishing work of the German universities. 'The workshop and the training-school of scientific investigation' are the most potent factors in them. 'According to the German conception, the university professor is both teacher and investigator; and he is the latter in the higher degree, so that we may say in Germany, the scientific investigators are at the same time the teachers of academic youth.' 'An account of the advance of science turns out to be mainly an account of university work.'

"Professor Paulsen, of Berlin, says of the universities of Germany, 'Their real value is not in perfect learning of their teachers, nor in the ever-growing learning of their students: if we should name this as their distinction, a mirror would often need to be held before us to our shame. It is rather this: in them is given a scheme wherein every important educational talent finds its development, and every lively susceptibility of the student its satisfaction, through which every advance of science finds easy and rapid entrance.' . . .

"Professor Henry, in *The Educational Review*, pertinently exclaims, 'How many noted English investigators are inconceivable as professors at Oxford or Cambridge?' Professor Guthrie, in *The Journal of the Society of Arts*, in speaking of the universities of England, says, 'It does not admit of a shadow of a doubt but that on the whole these opportunities (for science teaching) have been greatly wasted, these means wrongfully applied, and these duties wantonly neglected. In the matter of chemistry, the record of what we owe to the universities is shamefully short. While the intellectual world was ringing with the discoveries of Priestly, Black, and Lavoisier, the universities were concerned with the insignificant squabbles of philologists. While Faraday and Dumas, Liebig and Darwin were at work, what was, say, Oxford doing? Future generations will scarcely credit it. The leading lights in the university had nothing better to do, apparently, than to issue and discuss tracts on the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.' Possibly he may refer to such matters as have come out in the discussions and pamphlets of our own university professors,—the correct (?) pronunciation of Latin, 'Is Greek dead?' the second Aorist, the Doric dialect—all of which may be interesting to a literary antiquary and serve to keep students busy; but it is proper enough to consider whether the transmission of such obsolete learning forms any part of the supreme art of the university.

"Even as late as February, 1894, Dr. N. M. Butler had occasion to write, 'The Oxford and Cambridge dons are beginning to recognize that they ought to take an interest in education. It is not easy for them to overcome the habits built upon centuries of exclusiveness and narrow educational ideals.' After all, Englishmen have been the severest and most numerous critics of the English universities.

"Herbert Spencer speaks to the point when he says, 'The vital knowledge—that by which we have grown as a nation to what we are, and which now underlies our whole existence—is a knowledge that has got itself taught in nooks and corners, while the ordained agencies for teaching have been mumbling little else than dead formulas.'"

MR. CHARLES T. YERKES, of Chicago, has returned from Europe, and he is credited with having spent nearly two hundred thousand dollars for paintings since he left America. In addition to pictures, Mr. Yerkes has brought from Europe rare furnishings, both antique and modern, for his house.

The Unconscious Humorist.—"We are inclined to think that the most engaging of all humorists is he who lets fall his pearls as it were by accident and unconsciously; so that you cannot always be certain whether his words were intended for a jest or no, nor whether the comicality is prompted by design or chance. There is a something modest and graceful in this; the personality of the speaker is not obtruded upon your notice, nor does he seem to be calling upon the audience to admire the sharpness of his intellect. The majority of men, moreover, prefer to enjoy a joke quietly and at their leisure; and the sign of true appreciation is often not the sudden roar of laughter following hard upon your word, but the quiet chuckle that begins some few minutes later, and continues to break out again at intervals. But there are many varieties of the unconscious humorist, and they do not all adopt this method from choice. There are some men endowed with a lack of sensibility to the ridiculous, or who are not sufficiently educated to perceive the point of what they utter. There are several who furnish an abundance of good stories by their own ineptitudes, acted or spoken, and there are many who seem to possess the gift or knack of habitually conveying a double meaning, and who do in fact, occasionally, perpetrate a quite witty remark without intending more than a very ordinary repartee.

"But the most truly unconscious humor of all, and that which seems to cause the sincerest pleasure, is perhaps that afforded by the blunders of the half-educated. The mistakes of a school-boy appear to be an unfailing source of amusement of the general public. Indeed, the chronicling of these, real or invented, bids fair to open quite a new vein of literary employment."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, London, August.

Scarpology.—"A Swiss savant, Dr. Garré, jealous of the success of palmistry, has invented a new science, which he calls scarpology, by which he is able to decipher the character of people by a study of their old boots! It was a fact of early observation with him that every pair of old boots bore the impress of the wearer.

"Dr. Garré's first care was to procure from each of his friends and relatives one or more pairs of old boots. Gradually he amassed the finest collection of *chaussures* ever known. They were all neatly catalogued, and in most cases some particulars of the character of the original owner were known to the collector.

"When his shelves were quite full, the doctor set to work to classify his acquisitions. By arguing from the known to the unknown; by comparing, deducing, and contrasting, he at last thought himself able to lay down the broad outlines of a science—to determine whether the wearer of a particular pair of boots had climbed the steep and thorny way to Heaven or whether, recking not his own rede, he had trodden the primrose paths of dalliance.

"He has called his new science Scarpology, possibly from the Italian word Scarpaccia, an old shoe, the diminutive of Scarpa. He claims for it that it is quite as 'exact' as phrenology or chiromancy."—*All the Year Round*.

A Rhyming Physician.—Jenner, besides being a scientific physician, often wrote bright and amusing verses. Here is a "squib" attributed to him:

"I've dispatched, dear Lady Morgan, this scrap of a letter
To say that Miss Charlotte is certainly better;
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a couple of quacks."

With the above note came a couple of wild ducks. Lady Morgan's reply:

"Yes, 'twas politic truly, my very good friend,
Thus a couple of quacks your patient to send,
Since there's nothing so likely as quacks, it is plain,
To make work for a regular doctor again."

How Zangwill Rates Himself.—A London writer in *The Chicago Times* recently asked Mr. Zangwill, author of "The Master," whether he was a writer of comedy or of tragedy. The author's characteristic reply was:

"Is not that a little unfair to any Zangwill Society which may be started after my death? You would leave them nothing to discuss. But, any way, I object to being labeled. The other day I was asked to write another Jewish story. I replied that I would not be shut up in the Ghetto. It seems to me that we in England specialize too much. On the Continent a man may be good all

round. Victor Hugo, Goethe, Wagner—with whom I don't mean to compare myself for an instant—none of them confined themselves to a single medium. I have many things to say, and I prefer to cast each in the form to which it is best suited. For example, I told you I am fond of psychology. Now, in my opinion, philosophy has suffered because philosophers, as a rule, have cultivated neither literature nor humor. I believe that any system of philosophy could be put into twenty brightly written pages, if one had the gift of literature, and I should like to make the attempt. Then, again, I have a volume of poems coming out shortly. I have had excellent offers to deliver a lecture in various parts of the country. At the present moment I am seriously thinking of the drama, as more than one manager has asked me for a play. And don't be surprised if you shortly see my name appended to the libretto of a comic opera. So you see it is rather hard to label me at present."

NOTES.

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST-TABLE.—Oliver Wendell Holmes turned the eighty-fifth milestone in his life's long journey on August 20. As reported by *The Boston Advertiser*, Dr. Holmes says: "The twelfth septennial period has always seemed to me as one of the natural boundaries of life. One who has lived to complete his eighty-fifth year has had his full share, even an old man's allowance. Whatever [more] is granted is a prodigal indulgence on the part of Nature."

WESTERN ORIGIN OF EARLY CHINESE CIVILIZATION.—*The Academy*, London, notices a work by Professor Terrien de Lacouperie, now in course of publication by Messrs. Asher & Co., London, which is not only a reprint of his papers on the subject in *The Babylonian and Oriental Record*, but also five new chapters, one of which is a summary of the general results of the author's discoveries. At the end there is a chronological table, showing the dates of the introduction into China of the several foreign influences from 2283 B.C. to 220 A.D.

LABORS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY IN GREECE.—The excavations of this school about the temple of Hera, near Argos, have, according to *The London Times*, resulted in a harvest of works of primitive art, which almost equals in importance the discoveries of Schliemann in Tiryns, Mykenæ, and Troy. Many of the objects are distinctly of Phœnician or Egyptian type, and some of the vases exhibit the characteristics of two or more types in combination. But by no means the least interesting and important of the discoveries are some fragments of sculpture belonging to the best periods of Greek art. Especially noticeable is a very beautiful head of a goddess, apparently Hera.

THE LAW AND LAWYERS OF PICKWICK.—Mr. Frank Morley's humorous lecture on this subject, which Mr. Frank Lockwood delivered at the Morley Hall, Hackney (London), last December, has now been published by the Roxburgh Press as a daintily got-up small book, with a sketch of Sergeant Buzfuz for frontispiece. "No Dickens lover," says *The Literary World*, "will be content until he has added it to his library."

MR. GLADSTONE'S translation into English verse of the *Odes* of Horace, including the *Carmen Seculare*, will be published shortly in a large crown octavo, by Mr. John Murray, the same firm which issued his first book, "The State in its Relations with the Church," just fifty-six years ago. That book was so successful as to pass through four editions in the course of three years.

MR. ARTHUR O. MUDIE, of Mudie's Library, declares that the three-volume novel controversy now going on in England "helps us toward securing the one-volume novel for which we have been asking for years past."

A NEW edition of 5,000 copies of Olive Schreiner's "Story of an African Farm" has been printed in England, making in all 78,000 copies of this tale issued to date.

THE Emperor William of Germany is delighted with Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power on History," and says of it: "I am just now, not reading, but devouring Captain Mahan's book, and am trying to learn it by heart. It is a first-class work and classical in all points. It is on board all my ships, and I find it constantly quoted by my captains and officers."

"**THE THIRD WORLD**," a serial story now running in *The Sunny South*, suggests the idea that its author, Henry Clay Fairman, has invaded a realm of fiction hitherto monopolized by Rider Haggard and Jules Verne.

SHELLEY'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH JANE CLAIRMONT.—William G. Kingsland, in *The Bookworm*, notices a privately printed volume containing twenty-four letters addressed by Shelley to Jane Clairmont, which is characterized as of surpassing interest. The writer says: "That Shelley felt more than friendship for the unhappy 'Claire' is evident from a cursory perusal of these letters; but it is equally evident that the assumption that his relations with her were other than platonic is quite unfounded."

THE BOOK OF TRUTH.—"The Duke of Devonshire possesses, as an heirloom, Claude Lorraine's 'Book of Truth,' which is said to be one of the rarest and most valuable books in Europe. It is at any rate worth six times as much as the famous 'Mazarin' Bible, the most costly book in the British Museum. The late Duke is said to have refused twenty thousand pounds for it."—*The Bookworm*.

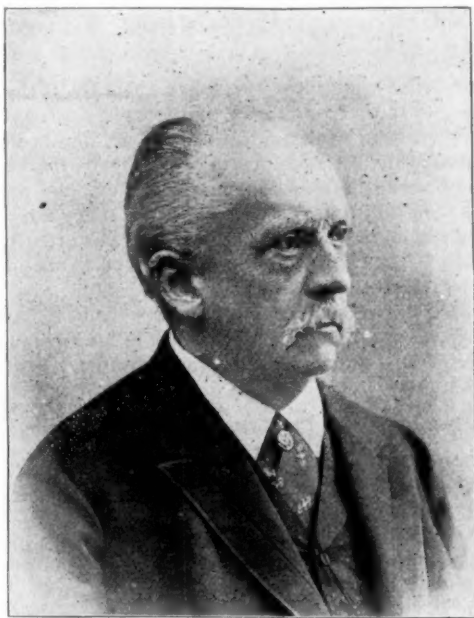
AMONG the acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum during the past year, the annual reports notice a number of Hittite seals presented by Mr. Flinders Petrie, and also a valuable series of objects pertaining to the Mycenaean and primitive periods of ancient Greek art.

SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT EDITOR, - - - ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, PH.D.

A GREAT PHYSICIST DEAD.

PROFESSOR HERMANN VON HELMHOLTZ, who was reckoned by many the greatest living master of physical science, died in Berlin on September 8. Professor Helmholtz, whose full name and title were Baron Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand von Helmholtz, was born at Potsdam, August 31, 1821. He studied medicine, took his degree in Berlin, and a little later became a surgeon in the army. He was soon employed in writing articles for a medical cyclopedia, and later turned his mind par-



PROFESSOR HELMHOLTZ.

Reproduced from photograph in possession of Prof. Herman Knäpp, of New York, through kindness of Dr. Ward A. Holden.

ticularly to physical problems and speculations with such success that, in 1848, he was made assistant in the Anatomical Museum in Berlin, and, in the following year, he became supplementary professor of physiology in Königsberg, where, in 1852, he was promoted to a regular chair. In 1855, he accepted the chair of physiology at Bonn, and, in 1858, at Heidelberg. In 1871, he became professor of physics at Berlin, which post he held till his death. It will be noted as a curious fact that Professor Helmholtz held no chair of physics proper till a little more than twenty years ago, when much of his great work in science had already been accomplished. His early training in medicine had no doubt an influence upon him, but while his specialty was ostensibly physiology, he was always leaning to the physical side of it, and frequently broke away from it entirely into physics, often into its most abstract and mathematical branches. Professor Helmholtz's most striking work may be divided into three branches—his development of the great doctrine of the Conservation of Energy, his work in physiological acoustics and optics, and his great memoir on eddies or vortices. The first he set forth in a paper read on July 23, 1847, before the Physical Society of Berlin, while he was yet a surgeon in the army. Though not the first to enunciate the great law that the sum of the energy of the universe remains constant, no matter what transformations it may undergo, he was certainly the first to propound it definitely and show its far-reaching importance, and thus began a way of looking at the material universe that has had a more powerful influence on scientific thought and method than any other one thing in history. Modern science is permeated to the core with the idea of the conservation of energy, and it is now so firm a part of every physicist's creed that he rejects at once as absurd any proposition that can be shown to be at variance with it.

Helmholtz's second epoch-making work—that in the acoustics of hearing—was no less radical and far-reaching. Up to his time, it may be said that there was no physics of music. No one

professed to give a physical explanation of harmony and discord, and the *raison d'être* of a musical scale, though believed to rest on the properties of numbers in some mysterious way, was still little understood. In his book on the "Sensations of Tone," these and hundreds of other things relating to the connection between physics and music were cleared up, and placed on a basis which has never materially been altered. He treated physiological optics in a no less masterly manner, modifying the then accepted theory of color-sensation—that of the English philosopher, Thomas Young—in such wise that it is now known commonly as the Young-Helmholtz theory, and is either accepted by scientific men or made the basis for further explanations or hypotheses. His third great work, that on vortices, was almost purely mathematical, and it holds a high, perhaps the highest, place among all researches in mathematical physics. In it, Helmholtz brought within the power of analysis phenomena hitherto untreated by its methods, and so unfolded many weighty and interesting properties of the vortex, which have born fruit in the vortex-atom theory recently described in *THE DIGEST*, Vol. IX., No. 19, p. 557. The recital of Helmholtz's minor discoveries and researches, almost any one of which would have made the reputation of an ordinary scientific man, would require a volume rather than a column, but a few should receive brief mention, such as the invention of the ophthalmoscope, for which countless sufferers will bless him, his original study of electro-dynamics, his treatment of the fundamental facts underlying geometry, and his explanation—the first complete mathematical one—of the formation of ordinary water-waves. Almost the last public appearance of Professor Helmholtz was at the Electrical Congress of 1893, at Chicago, which he came to this country specially to attend. Shortly after his return to Berlin, he was stricken with paralysis, from the effects of which he never recovered.

From an appreciative account of his life and work in *The Evening Post*, New York, we clip the following, which gives in brief some idea of Professor Helmholtz's character:

"The temper of the man was admirable. He never indulged in one of those reclamations of priority into which scientific vanity is sure to be betrayed, but several times published notes to show that his own results were not so new as he and the scientific world had believed them to be. He did much to bring into notice the works of other physicists, among them the Americans, Rowland and Root. He found himself several times engaged in controversies with redoubtable antagonists, Clausius, Bertrand, perhaps we may so reckon Land. In every case he so conducted himself as to bespeak an imperious desire to find out the truth and to publish it; and every approach to personality was avoided or flung away from him as a pestilential infection."

THE ENERGY EXPENDED BY A CYCLONE.

THE claims of the rain-makers are treated with derision—and with apparently good reason—by the Hon. J. R. Sage in *The Midland Monthly* for September. Ancient rain-fakirs and modern pluviocrats, as he calls them, are bunched together in the same category, and the opinion is confidently expressed that Dame Nature shows, up to date, no sign of retiring from business in favor of any of them. The inimitable processes of Nature in this department are powerfully portrayed in the following extract which we take from the article:

"The gigantic forces of Nature employed in the production of even a moderate shower are infinitely above the grasp, and even beyond the comprehension, of man. Those who have given lifelong study to the movements of the elements and the laws governing their action have barely learned the alphabet of the subject, and the very terms employed in its discussion but serve to illustrate the illimitable expanse of the unknown. They have learned enough, however, to know that these vast forces can be wielded only by the power of the Omnipotent. As an illustration of what is termed the thermodynamics of the atmosphere, as related to the production of violent storms, a noted French scientist, H. Mohn, made a careful estimate of the energy expended in the passage of a notable West Indian cyclone, which lasted three days and nights, and the conclusion reached was that the force developed was fully equal to four hundred and seventy-three million horse-power, or at least fifteen times the

power that is produced, in the same space of time, by all the windmills, turbines, steam-engines, and all the men and animals on the surface of the globe. 'Whence comes this latent force?' he asks, and the answer is: 'From the latent heat of vapor which rises in the center of the hurricane and is there condensed.'

"Applying this method of computation to mid-continent cyclonic movements with which the people of this region are familiar, some most astounding results will be reached. Suppose, for illustration, a storm is developed of sufficient extent and force to yield to the State of Iowa an average of one inch of rainfall. To produce this, the area covered by the 'low' in its movement across the valley must be from three to five times the extent of the area of precipitation, for it should be known that to obtain even a moderate amount of moisture you must milk a wide expanse of sky. On the average, the area of rainfall in this portion of the continent does not exceed one-fifth of the territory covered by the cyclone. All parts of this area feel the effects of the passing storm; but only a fraction thereof receives benefit of the rainfall. There is a vast sweep in the circulation of winds employed in the work of wringing out a purely local shower. And the sum total of energy employed in the production of rainfall to the extent herein described would be more than equal to the motive power required to operate all the machinery of the world for an equal length of time. To fully illustrate and demonstrate the dynamic theory of storms would require much space and some very intricate mathematics.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that when any man undertakes, by the employment of any known mechanical or chemical forces, to produce rain at will, to cover even a square mile of surface, he assumes a very large contract. And in view of the infinite resources of Nature, and the vast scope of operation of the forces engaged in pumping the waters from the sea and pouring them out upon the land, the conclusion must be reached that the man who assumes the title of Nature's Assistant Rain-maker is practicing upon the credulity of the public."

WHAT PEOPLE WILL EAT A CENTURY HENCE.

ACCORDING to Professor Berthelot, the distinguished French chemist, the time may be approaching when the farmer will go out of business, and bread and beef and milk, or their equivalents, will be produced artificially in the laboratory of the chemist. It is true that we have not yet got beyond the first steps in the process, but according to Professor Berthelot, who is entitled to speak with authority, these first steps are a guarantee of extended triumphs in the same field. The professor, as reported by Henry J. W. Dam, in *McClure's Magazine*, September, said that "new sources of mechanical energy would largely replace the present use of coal, and that a great proportion of our staple foods which we now obtain by natural growth would be manufactured direct, through the advance of synthetic chemistry, from their constituent elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen." He continued:

"I not only believe this, but I am unable to doubt it. The tendency of our present progress is along an easily discerned line, and can lead to only one end. . . .

"I do not say that we shall give you artificial beefsteaks at once, nor do I say that we shall ever give you the beefsteak as we now obtain and cook it. We shall give you the same identical food, however, chemically, digestively, and nutritively speaking. Its form will differ, because it will probably be a tablet. But it will be a tablet of any color and shape that is desired, and will, I think, entirely satisfy the epicurean senses of the future; for you must remember that the beefsteak of to-day is not the most perfect of pictures either in color or composition.

"There is a distinction which I would like to make at this point between the laboratory stage and the commercial stage of any given discovery in food-making. From the scientific point of view, the laboratory result is the important one. As you and all the world know, the commercial result follows inevitably in time. Once science has declared that a desired end is attainable, the genius of invention fastens upon the problem, and the commercial production of the result slowly attains perfection by gradually improved processes at less and less cost. Take aluminum,

for instance. Once a very expensive metal, its steadily decreased cost in production is bringing it within the reach of all. The use of sugar is universal. Sugars have recently been made in the laboratory. Commerce has now taken up the question, and I see that an invention has recently been patented by which sugar is to be made upon a commercial scale from two gases, at something like one cent per pound. As to whether or not the gentlemen who own the process can do what the inventor claims, it is neither my province nor my desire to express an opinion."

The Professor here cited as an instance of laboratory products, the dye-stuff, alizarin, the coloring-principle of madder, which was formerly a great agricultural industry, but which is now almost wholly supplanted by the artificial product from coal-tar. The chemists, he said, have succeeded also in making indigo direct from its elements, and artificial indigo will soon be a commercial product.

"Tea and coffee could now be made artificially, if the necessity should arise, or if the commercial opportunity, through the necessary, supplementary mechanical inventions, had been reached. The essential principle of both tea and coffee is the same. The difference of name between them and caffeine has arisen from the sources from which they were obtained. They are chemically identical in constitution, and their essence has often been made synthetically. The penultimate stage in the synthesis is theobromin, the essential principle of cocoa. Thus, you see, synthetic chemistry is getting ready to furnish from its laboratories the three great non-alcoholic beverages in general use. And what is true of food-substances is equally applicable to all other organic substances."

As regards tobacco the Professor said:

"The essential principle of tobacco is nicotine. We have obtained pure nicotine, whose chemical constitution is perfectly understood, by treating salomonin, a natural glucosid, with hydrogen. Synthetic chemistry has not made nicotine directly as yet, but it has very nearly reached it, and the laboratory-manufacture of nicotine may be expected at any moment. . . . The tobacco-leaf is simply so much dried vegetable matter in which nicotine is naturally stored. . . .

"Perhaps the greatest importance, and certainly the profoundest charm in the study of synthetic chemistry, is the certain evidence which it offers of the discovery and manufacture of many compounds now entirely unknown, whose effect upon human health, human life, and human happiness no one can possibly conjecture."

As regards the future supply of heat, which is no less important than that of food-supply, Professor Berthelot speaks confidently of improved appliances enabling man to make use of the illimitable supply of the Earth's central heat. In conclusion, the Professor says:

"If one chooses to base dreams, prophetic fancies, upon the facts of the present, one may dream of alterations in the present conditions of human life so great as to be beyond our contemporary conception. One can foresee the disappearance of the beasts from our fields, because horses will no longer be used for traction or cattle for food. The countless acres now given over to growing grain and producing vines will be agricultural antiquities, which will have passed out of the memory of men. The equal distribution of natural food-materials will have done away with protectionism, with custom-houses, with national frontiers kept wet with human blood. Men will have grown too wise for war, and war's necessity will have ceased to be. The air will be filled with aerial motors flying by forces borrowed from chemistry. Distances will diminish, and the distinction between fertile and non-fertile regions, from the causes named, will largely have passed away. It may even transpire that deserts now uninhabited may be made to blossom, and be sought after as great seats of population in preference to the alluvial plains and rich valleys."

Antitoxic Properties of Salamander's Blood.—Messrs. Phisalix and Contregian (Paris Academy of Science, August 20) have proved that salamanders resist in a remarkable manner the action of certain poisons, notably curare. This seems to be due to an antitoxin in the blood of the reptile, which is not only able to protect the animal itself but also to give immunity to other creatures into which it is injected.

HOW TO DRAW THOUGH NOT AN ARTIST.

HOW to draw and paint from Nature by merely mechanical means must be of great interest to those who are fond of drawing, but have no great artistic talent. The chief aids are the camera lucida, the pantograph, and drawing-sticks of different makers. A description of these instruments and of the methods of using them is given by Cl. Freytag in an article in *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, September, of which the following is a translation:

"The camera lucida, invented by Wollaston and improved by Lüdecke, consists of a four-sided prism, about two centimeters long. Two sides about a centimeter broad form a right angle, the two others an obtuse angle. One of the two first-named sides is turned upward, the other faces the object. The two sides forming the obtuse angle face downward. The light rays, penetrating the first side, strike on the sides forming the obtuse angle, are twice perfectly reflected, and reach the outer edge of the upper side at nearly a right angle. The eye of the operator is at that point, and rests on a picture on a horizontal surface. The operator's eye is in such a position that he can see at the same time both the picture and the point of the pencil which he is passing over the outlines of the picture. In using this as a copying-machine, the original picture must not be brought too near the prism or there will be unavoidable distortions. The four-sided prism can be replaced by Sömmering's metallic mirror, which is elliptical, about one-sixth of an inch long, and inclined at an angle of 45° .

"The copyist has frequently to reject originals on account of their size. For those experienced in the methods of reduction and enlargement, the feat is easily accomplished by means of two networks of squares, the one laid on the original, the other enlarged or reduced as required, laid on the paper on which it is designed to draw.

"This calls for some artistic skill, but the reduction or enlargement can be achieved by purely mechanical means by aid of the pantograph or 'stork's bill.' This instrument is simple in construction, and is based on geometrical principles. It is made of brass, silver, steel, or wood, according as it is wanted for fine or coarse work. The simple wooden pantograph presented in our illustration (Fig. 1) will sufficiently serve our purpose. It consists of five strips of wood, of equal length, each with 51 holes, 0 to 50, accurately pierced at equal distances, and which can be so arranged as to provide for enlarging or reducing the original as required. To the completion of the instrument, there are required two ivory rollers, a pivot, a drawing-pencil, two brass bolts with screw-thread, one revolving pin, and a thumb-screw, with movable slide, for attachment to the drawing-board.

"Now if the pantograph is properly made and put together as in the cut, with the strips on the same plane, parallel to each other, the original drawing *A*, lying under the pivot at *b*, will be reduced one-half, *B*, by the pencil working at *c*, while if the pencil and the pivot are transposed, so that the pencil is at *b*, and

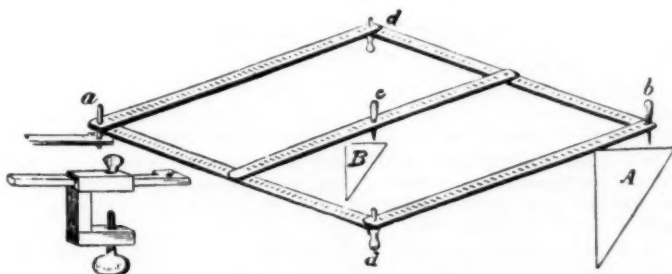


FIG. 1.—THE PANTOGRAPH.

the pivot with the original drawing at *c*, there will be a corresponding enlargement. If it is desired to enlarge or reduce in any proportion that is an aliquot of 50, for example $\frac{1}{5}$, the instrument is put together as before, but the two terminal holes 0 and 50 of the fifth strip will be attached by the brass bolts to the hole numbered 10 of two parallel strips, and the drawing-pencil will be in hole 10 of the fifth strip; so that the revolving point, pencil, and pivot will be in line—a condition always essential. If the reduction or enlargement is desired in a proportion which is not an aliquot part of 50, as for example $\frac{1}{6}$ or 6, it is done by taking

the number next below 50 of which 6 is an aliquot part—in this case 48—and with the brass bolts, attaching the four strips by their terminal numbers 0 and 48 to hole 8 in two parallel strips, the drawing-pencil being also in hole 8 of the fifth strip, 8 being the sixth part of 48. The chief point to be attended to, is to extend the instrument as much as possible while working with it, and to

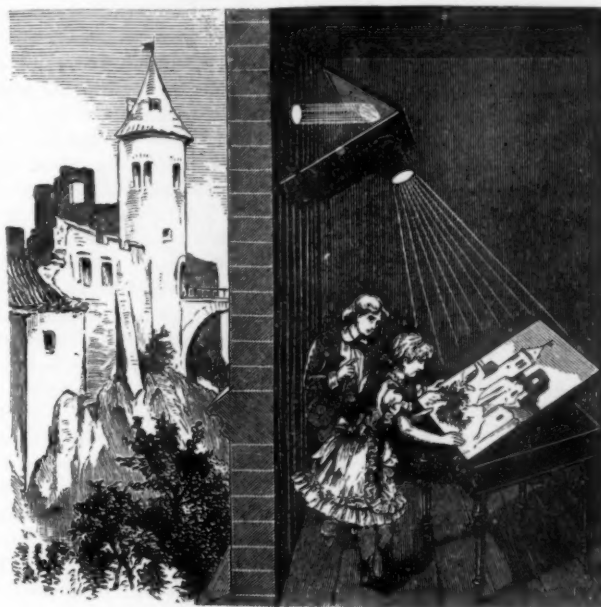


FIG. 2.—THE PICTURE OF BUILDING IN A DARKENED ROOM.

draw the lines rather toward the revolving point than in the opposite direction.

"The four-piece pantograph is a modification of the foregoing, consisting of four similarly perforated strips, and is operated on the same principle. It is generally used by private persons, and is fitted for the production of correct drawings on a reduced or magnified scale. In operating with a camera obscura, the rays of light cross at the aperture, and the object is shown upside down. This is rectified by the arrangement shown in Fig. 2, in which the picture is first thrown on a looking-glass above the aperture, and thence reflected on a drawing-board."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE ALLEGED NEW ELEMENT IN THE AIR.

THE announcement of the discovery of a new and hitherto unsuspected gas in the atmosphere, made to the British Association by Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay, and reported recently in THE DIGEST, took the scientific world quite by surprise, and, at first, the high reputation of the discoverers seemed to be reason for taking their assertion on trust. But now scientists have found their tongues, and the critics begin to have their say. Physicians are proverbially skeptics, so *The British Medical Journal* may well serve as a type of the doubters. In its issue of September 1 it speaks as follows:

"Whatever may be the ultimate verdict of chemists, whether it be that a new element or new form of nitrogen has been discovered in the atmosphere, or whether the verdict may be, as we fear, that a sad blunder has been committed, the method of announcement was most unhappy. On Monday, August 13, at half-past ten o'clock, the Chemical Section of the British Association met in Oxford ostensibly for the purpose of hearing and discussing ten papers, the titles of which had been announced in the *Journal* issued at eight o'clock the same morning. The business of the section having been in that manner provided for, the Chemical Section soon betook itself to the consideration of a matter which was not in the official programme, and which turned out to be the announcement of 'the great discovery of a new element or new gas alleged to exist in considerable proportion in the atmosphere.' One of the consequences of this extraordinary proceeding was that there was no adequate discussion in the Chemical Section, and that a manifestly exaggerated importance

was at once assigned to the preliminary announcement, and that to a certain extent the public has been misled. The experimental results appear to be as follows: Lord Rayleigh, who had been making a series of very careful specific gravity determinations, had noticed that the specific gravity of the nitrogen of the atmosphere is very slightly higher than the specific gravity of nitrogen obtained from other sources. Lord Rayleigh thereupon conjectured that the reason of the difference was that atmospheric nitrogen contained minute quantities of some gas heavier than nitrogen. Working on this hypothesis, he proceeded to oxidize the nitrogen by the well-known method of passing electric sparks through a mixture of that gas with oxygen, and obtained a small quantity of residual gas, the density of which was greater than nitrogen. The proportion of this residue seems to have been very small—apparently only 2 or 3 parts in 1,000 volumes of air. Next Professor Ramsay passes air over heated metallic magnesium, which causes absorption of both oxygen and nitrogen, and a residue of about 1 per cent. is left behind. This residual gas is found to be rather less than one and-a-half times as heavy as nitrogen. On the strength of these experiments, supplemented by a very problematical spectroscopic observation, the conclusion is jumped at that the atmosphere contains about 1 per cent. of either a new element, or else that there is that amount of condensed nitrogen in the atmosphere. Official management having burked discussion in the Section, criticism makes itself heard through the public Press. Professor Dewar has published two letters on the subject. In the second of these letters the following passage occurs: 'The inference is that the new substance is being manufactured by the respective experimenters, and not separated, as they imagine, from the ordinary air.' Another chemist, Professor Wanklyn, points out that everything hitherto observed may be accounted for without assuming either the existence of a new element or even a new compound, and that the presence of nitrous oxid, which is extremely probable, explains everything. A mixture of nitrogen and nitrous oxid is very inert, and to operators in a hurry would be likely to appear more inert even than nitrogen itself."

RECENT SCIENCE.

The Bacteria of Graveyards.—As a result of a chemical and bacteriological examination of the soil of graveyards, made by Dr. James B. Young (Edinburgh Royal Society, May 28), it was found that soil that has been used for burial does not materially differ, as regards the amount of organic matter it contains, from ordinary soil. This goes far to support the contention* that properly conducted inhumation can cause no risk to the public health.

An Open South Pole.—"It is evident that some climatic conditions have existed in the neighborhood of the Antarctic pole for the last few years, which have caused masses of ice to appear in frequented waters, by the side of which our usual Northern icebergs are as mole-hills to mountains. These have been so reported by masters of vessels making passages in the extreme South, that there can be no mistake about it, even allowing for imagination and exaggeration. No doubt many a ship reported 'missing' found her fate upon or among these ice masses. Such being the case, it stands to reason that the present would be a favorable time for exploration toward the South Pole, and efforts have been made for some time to have the English Government undertake such a mission, and endeavor to discover whether a great Antarctic continent, with its lofty volcanic mountain-ranges, does really exist, and, incidentally, what new hunting-grounds for seals and cetaceans are to be found."—*The United Service*.

The Cure of Diphtheria and Kindred Diseases.—The daily Press is creating quite a sensation, says *The Medical News*, Philadelphia, September 8, upon the announcement of the treatment of diphtheria by means of toxins isolated from cultures of the diphtheria-bacillus. If our newspaper friends had followed the investigations that have been going on in this department of science for the last four or five years, or had taken the pains to have consulted any intelligent medical man who kept himself informed on the progress of his art, there would have been no occasion for the sensational reports that have been published, and

that can do only harm, just as occurred in the instance of tuberculin. Now the essence of the recent ferment is that a number of Koch's pupils, including Bhering, Kitasato, Wassermann, Brieger, and Ehrlich, have for a number of years been at work upon the subject of isolating from cultures of diphtheria-bacilli a substance that they hoped would be capable, both of conferring immunity to diphtheria, and of curing the developed disease, and from reports in current medical literature it would appear as if some measure of success had been attained in these directions. The line of work is no longer novel, and is comparable to that pursued by Pasteur these many years with hydrophobia; by Ferran, nearly ten years ago, and by Haffkine and others more recently with cholera; by Koch with tuberculosis; by E. Fraenkel with typhoid fever; by the Klemperers with pneumonia; by Tizzoni and Cattani with tetanus. The results, however, cannot yet be said to be final or conclusive, and it will be well to withhold a verdict until sufficient data have been collected on which an intelligent opinion can be based. The outlook for specific medication in the not very remote future is rather encouraging than otherwise, but there is no reason to believe that true scientific interests will be furthered by the periodic sensational discoveries of our friends, the newspapers.

Metallography—a New Branch of Metallurgy.—According to *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, September 8, what is called a new branch of metallurgical science has just been opened up in France, and is likely to have an important influence upon the iron and steel industry in that country. This discovery is due to the researches of the Commission which was formed in 1891 by the French Government, with a view of determining upon some more accurate method of testing constructive material than at that moment existed in France, and to the absence of which was attributed—however groundlessly—the failures of important bridge and other works that had become unpleasantly frequent. A report upon the inquiry of the Commission has just been drawn up by MM. L. Bacle and Debray, who set forth results that are considered by them, and by those who thought the Commission necessary, to be of the greatest value to the metallurgical industry. By the aid of a microscope it is said to be found possible to detect molecular changes in metals, that vary according to the constituents of which they are composed. The changes of appearance are of almost infinite variety; and each of these appearances are said to show accurately the presence of certain elements, some of which may be in such small quantities as to be undetected by chemical analysis. For instance, the presence of phosphorus in tin bronze causes a characteristic granular appearance that cannot be confounded with any other constituent, and the smallest quantity of aluminum will produce a distinct change in the metal. The value of this new science of "Metallography"—as it is called—lies particularly in the fact that it will allow of the most delicate alloys being made, and it opens up a very wide field for metallurgical research; but its value in bridge construction seems remote.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A LABORATORY for the manufacture of tuberculin, mallein, vaccin, etc., is to be established at Rome in connection with the laboratories of hygiene of the Ministry of the Interior.

ACCORDING to an English anthropologist, Mr. H. Balfour, the aboriginal races of Africa and India are to be credited with providing us with the prototypes of many of our best stringed musical instruments.

IN a recent report to the United States Department of Agriculture, Mr. Alexander McAdee states that the liability to damage from lightning decreases in thickly populated districts, the risk in the country being, in general, about five times as great as that in the city.

IF the elevated roads of New York, says *The Electrical Review*, are not far-seeing enough to adopt electric power, it would be money in their treasury to put in electric elevators at every station. This could be done at small expense, and the returns would be large and immediate.

IN a recent article reproduced in these columns were described experiments that proved that coal-dust was in many cases an adjunct to gas in producing colliery explosions. A recent explosion at Pontypridd, Wales, is thought to have been due wholly to coal-dust, probably raised in a cloud by a dynamite blast and then ignited.

THE remarkable statement is made, on competent authority, that the average amount of friction or power lost by overcoming friction in machinery and mill-work is 50 per cent. of the gross power, the loss occurring at the lubricated surfaces. The power demanded to drive the machinery in such an establishment has been found to be variable to the extent of 15 or 20 per cent. by change of temperature from heat to cold, as from Summer to Winter. Friction has been reduced 50 per cent. by changing lubricants.

* See DIGEST, No. 19, p. 555.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GLADSTONE ON THE ATONEMENT.

THE average theologian will be puzzled to understand why Mr. Gladstone regards the views of Mrs. Annie Besant as of sufficient value to combat them. But after reading Mr. Gladstone's article, "True and False Conceptions of the Atonement," in *The Nineteenth Century*, September, we are convinced that Mr. Gladstone made choice of Annie Besant's belief or non-belief, because what she has written in regard to the Atonement represents those views antagonistic to the doctrine most largely held. Mrs. Besant does not, in her "Autobiography," write as a Theosophist; but she undertakes to show her reader how, after the most careful and painstaking investigation, she was compelled to reject the essential doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Gladstone takes her conception of the Atonement as the representative "false conception." She puts it in the form of a question:

"What is the justice of God in accepting a vicarious suffering from Christ, and a vicarious righteousness from the sinner?"

It is this question or proposition that Mr. Gladstone combats. He puts aside for the present the acceptance of a vicarious righteousness from the sinner, and proceeds to discuss, "What is the justice of God in accepting a vicarious suffering from Christ?" He says:

"It is, then, obviously intended to suggest that God accepts from Christ the suffering which, but for Christ, would have been justly due to the sinner, and justly inflicted upon him; and that, Christ being absolutely innocent, injustice toward Him is here involved. . . .

"Let it be granted—

"1. That the 'sinner,' that is to say, man, taken generally, is liable to penalty, for sin ingrained and sin committed.

"2. That the Son of God, liable to no penalty, submits Himself to a destiny of suffering and shame.

"3. That by His life and death of suffering and shame, men are relievable, and have, upon acceptance of the Gospel and continuance therein, been actually relieved, from the penalties to which they were liable.

"4. That as sin entails suffering, and as Another has enabled the sinner to put all penal suffering away, and, in effecting this, and for the purpose of effecting it, has Himself suffered, this surely is in the full sense of the term a vicarious suffering, an atonement, at-one-ment, vicariously brought about by the intervention of an innocent person.

"This dispensation of Atonement is part and parcel of the Incarnation; and the Incarnation, undertaken in order to suffer, by the Man of Sorrows acquainted with grief, is mystery, but is not injustice; does not involve the idea of injustice, and is not liable to the charge. Such is the contention which it will now be endeavored to make good. . . .

"The following propositions as they stand of course cannot pretend to the smallest authority; but they are meant to be, and I hope may be, conformable to the established doctrine of Scripture and the Church at large:

"1. We are born into the world in a condition in which our nature has been depressed or distorted or impaired by sin; and we partake by inheritance of this ingrained fault of our race. . . .

"2. This fault of nature has not abolished freedom of the will, but it has caused a bias toward the wrong.

"3. The laws of our nature make its excellence recoverable by Divine discipline and self-denial, if the will be duly directed to the proper use of these instruments of recovery.

"4. A Redeemer, whose coming was prophesied simultaneously with the Fall, being a person no less than the Eternal Son of God, comes into the world, and, at the cost of great suffering, establishes in His own person a type, a matrix, so to speak, for humanity raised to its absolute perfection.

"5. He also promulgates a creed or scheme of highly influential truths, and founds therewith a system of institutions and means of grace, whereby men may be recast, as it were, in that matrix or mold which He has provided, and united one by one with His own perfect humanity. Under the exercising forces of

life, their destiny is to grow more and more into His likeness. He works in us and by us; not figuratively but literally. Christ, if we answer to His grace, is, as St. Paul said, formed in us. By a discipline of life based on the constitutive principles of our being, He brings us nearer to Himself; that which we have first learned as lesson distills itself into habit and character; it becomes part of our composition, and gradually, through Christ, ever neutralizing and reversing our evil bias, renews our nature in His own image.

"6. We have here laid down for us, as it would seem, the essentials of a moral redemption; of relief from evil as well as pain. Man is brought back from sin to righteousness by a holy training; that training is supplied by incorporation into Christ, who is God and man; and that Christ has been constituted, trained, and appointed to His office in this incorporation, through suffering. His suffering, without any merit of ours, and in spite of our guilt, is thus the means of our recovery and sanctification. And His suffering is truly vicarious; for if He had not thus suffered on our behalf, we must have suffered in our own helpless guilt.

"7. This appears to be a system purely and absolutely ethical in its basis; such vicarious suffering, thus viewed, implies no disparagement, even in the smallest particulars, to the justice and righteousness of God.

"8. It is not by any innovation, so to speak, in His scheme of Government, that the Almighty brings about this great and glorious result. What is here enacted on a gigantic scale in the Kingdom of grace, only repeats a phenomenon with which we are perfectly familiar in the natural and social order of the world, where the good, at the expense of pain endured by them, procure benefits for the unworthy. It may indeed be said, and with truth, that the good men, of whom we speak, are but partially good, whereas the Lord Christ is absolutely good. True; yet the analogy is just, and it holds, even if we state no more than that the better suffer for the worse. . . .

"9. The pretenses for impugning the Divine character in connection with the redemption of man are artificially constructed by detaching the vicarious efficacy of the sufferings of our Lord from moral consequences, wrought out in those who obtain the application of His redeeming power by incorporation into His Church or Body.

"10. And now we come to the place of what is termed pardon in the Christian system. The word justification, which in itself means making righteous, has been employed in Scripture to signify the state of acceptance into which we are introduced by the pardon of our sins. And it is strongly held by St. Paul that we are justified by faith (Rom. iii. 28, v. 1), not by works. . . .

"11. I have said that, when the vicarious sufferings of Christ are so regarded that we can appropriate their virtue, while disjoining them even for a moment from moral consequences in ourselves, we open the door to imputations on the righteousness of God. But the epoch of pardon for our sins marks the point at which that appropriation is effected. . . .

"We have seen, then, that the Atonement of Christ, so far from involving deviation from the established laws of Divine justice, has its foundations deeply laid in the moral order of the world, and is an all-powerful instrument for the promotion of righteousness. It may indeed be alleged that it is a provision obviously exceptional, and that according to ordinary laws every individual stands or falls in the main by his own well or ill doing, and not by that of another. Nor can this be denied; it being indeed evident that the entire case of the human inhabitants of this planet has been made in most important respects exceptional through the introduction of sin into the world. Hence it is that, as we are assured by the Apostle, we are ordained to be a spectacle for men and angels. In other words, it would seem that this world does not exist for itself alone, but is, in some manner which we cannot yet unless most vaguely conceive, to serve a most important purpose of example, warning, or otherwise, on behalf of other portions of God's intelligent creation. But the exceptionality, so to call it, of the Christian dispensation is not an argument against its being true. On the contrary, it is a substantive argument in favor of the Gospel, if it be manifest that the remedy is one adapted to, and so far accounted for by, the disease. That it tends to repair the rent which has been made by disobedience in the fair order of the world, to restore that harmony of original creation which, as we are told, made the Sons of God shout for joy."

A CHURCH THAT WORSHIPS THE DEVIL.

A WELL-KNOWN Parisian writer, Jules Bois, has recently issued a book entitled "Les petites Religions de Paris," in which he describes a number of "unofficial" religions, such as those of the Swedenborgians, Buddhists, Theosophists, the "Worship of Humanity," the cults of the Essenes and Gnostics, and those in honor of Isis, Satan, and the Light. Strangest among all these strange beliefs and "religions" is that of the "Luciferians." The writer tells us about it as follows:

"Last September, the Palladistes conferred the Luciferian tiara on Lemmi. He is now the Anti-Pope. The cult of Anti-Christ is an accomplished fact, and the Church is not ignorant of it. P. Deschamp, M. Claudio Sannet, Mgr. Fava, Dom Benoît, Mgr. Meurin, M. l'Abbé Mustel de Coutances, have often spoken about this modern cult of the Devil, which the Book of Revelation prophesied was to come in the Twentieth Century.

"From Dr. Bataille, an initiated Luciferian, I have learned the following:

"In Masonry, which now is in the throes of death, has arisen a powerful new religion, Palladism, whose supreme seat is at Charleston, the Jerusalem of the infernal Messiah, whose executive committee is at Rome, and whose administration is at Berlin.

"Only initiates of the rites of Misraim and Memphis and the 'Chevalier Kadosh' can become Palladians.

"The object of Palladism is not simply political power, but possession of the whole world and the destruction of Christianity. Men like Cornelius Herz, Haenkel, Bleichroeder are its chief promoters. Sophia Walder and Diana Woghan are its prophetesses. Sophia has declared: 'At thirty-three, I shall become the mother of a daughter, who at thirty-three also shall have a daughter, who, again, shall have a daughter at thirty-three, and so forth; the last shall bear the Anti-Christ. He exists now in the air as a spirit, and he calls me Holy Mother.'

"In Paris, the Luciferians have two temples, the one in Rue Rochecouart, near Sacre-Coeur, the other near the Archbishopal residence. There they say 'white mass,' which is the mass 'upside down.' The 'magus,' or the 'temple mistress' who says it, has on a chasuble with a cross at the bottom. Communion is given in both forms. The host is black, and Lucifer is supposed to be really present in it."

The author goes on to give a full description of the liturgical service of the altar and the paintings around it of Beelzebub, Lucifer, Ashtaroth, Moloch, etc., and says:

"Their morals are as good as ours; they do not adore a God of Evil, but the Good God, and they call him Adonai.

"Dr. Bataille tells me that the Order rules India and China, and that America will soon be conquered. In Europe the main and final battle will be fought."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROTESTANT HATRED OF CATHOLICISM.

BISHOP DOANE, of Albany, and other representative men of Protestant churches, deny that there is a general hatred of Catholics among the people of this country; but "Apaism," to use the word coined by the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, Catholic Bishop of Peoria, shows that there is a very strong anti-Catholic movement at this time, and that this movement gets its impetus from distrust and hatred of the Catholics. Bishop Spalding, in *The North American Review*, September, asks several questions pertinent to this subject: "What is the cause of the abuse which is heaped upon us, of the distrust of which we seem to be the objects? Why has it been thought necessary to organize secret societies, which have spread rapidly throughout the country, to oppose and hurt us?"

His answer to these questions is as follows:

"At the root of all such outbreaks and movements there lies the traditional Protestant view of the Catholic Church, which, though it has long ceased to have any meaning for enlightened minds, still holds sway over those who are too busy or too ignorant to be able to react against inherited prejudice. They still believe that

the Catholic Church is the 'Scarlet Woman' and the Pope the 'Man of Sin'; and that Catholics consequently are capable of any crime or baseness which it may occur to any one to impute to them. They believe that Jesuits are cunning hypocrites who are never happy unless they are doing mischief; that nunneries are prisons, or worse; that priests sell permission to commit sin and are ever ready to betray any country they may belong to, at the dictate of the Pope. All this, together with whatever else of horrible, a perverse or corrupt imagination may be able to conjure up concerning us, the true victims of the Protestant tradition are ready to believe; and, though such retarded minds are become comparatively few, they are still numerous enough to form a nucleus around which may gather all those who, whether honestly or from motives of self-interest, are glad to enter upon an anti-Catholic crusade. The Orange societies constitute a center of this kind for the Apaists. No more bitter, blind, or fanatical religious spirit exists than theirs. Its prejudice is unrelieved by a suspicion of doubt, its hatred is as genuine as it is unreasoning and unrelenting, and, like a wind-fanned flame, it leaps forth with mad glee whenever there is an opportunity to do harm to Catholics. Here is a force ready at hand, in English-speaking countries, for those who wish to stir up religious strife. What are the causes which have led so many Americans who have no sympathy with Orangeism to form an alliance with the bigots of this sect for the purpose of persecuting Catholics? The rapid and vigorous growth of the Church in America has, I suppose, excited apprehensions of danger among those in whose minds its influence is associated with ignorance, superstition, and corruption. Our success, too, largely due to immigration, may have aroused jealousy as well as fear; and I am the more willing to believe this as I observe, on many sides, that the envious rivalry of Protestant denominations among themselves is a chief cause of their weakness. . . .



BISHOP SPALDING, OF PEORIA.

"To make matters worse, we began to quarrel among ourselves. National differences of thought, sentiment, and custom, which reach so far and go so deep, threatened to prove stronger than the harmonizing and constructive force of a common religious faith. It happened, as it nearly always does happen when the controversial spirit is let loose, that the real issue came to be not truth and justice, but victory. In the heat of conflict, wild words were spoken and overbearing deeds were done. The reporters, who scent a scandal as vultures a carcass, rushed in, and the country was filled with sound and fury. The loyalty of the German Catholics was called in question. They were accused of conspiring with a certain Cahensly, a citizen of Prussia, against the interests of this country. Cahensly, himself, was as powerless as he was unknown, and, if harm he could do, he could do it only by influencing the Pope to do wrong; and the Catholics who made such an outcry against Cahenslyism seemed really to dread least the Pope should be induced to do a foolish or wicked thing. Their temper was controversial, but the bigots took them seriously."

In referring to the residence of Mgr. Satolli in the United States, and the establishment of a permanent Papal Delegation in Washington, the Bishop says:

"From the beginning, the American bishops, whenever consulted, strongly opposed the founding of such an institution here. When the question was put to the archbishops at their meeting in New York, in the Fall of 1892, it was their almost unanimous opinion that it would be unwise to appoint a Delegate for this country, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the bishops, had the matter been proposed to them, would have taken the same view. The question of a Delegation is, of course, not a question of faith, or morals, or discipline, or rule, affecting the whole Church; but one of ecclesiastical policy: and those whose knowledge of the country was most accurate and intimate be-

lieved that the establishment of a Papal Delegation here would be bad policy.

"Whether they have been justified by the event, so far as the internal affairs of the Church are concerned, it is not necessary here to inquire; but that the Delegate has been and is a source of strength to the Apapists there can be no doubt. With us, as in the Protestant world generally, anti-Catholic prejudice is largely anti-papal prejudice; and when the organs of public opinion were filled with the sayings and doings of 'the American Pope,' who though a foreigner, with no intention of becoming a citizen, ignorant alike of our language and our traditions, was supposed to have supreme authority in the Church in America, fresh fuel was thrown upon the fire of bigotry. The fact that his authority is ecclesiastical merely, and concerns Catholics, not as citizens, but as members of the Church, is lost sight of by the multitudes who are persuaded that the Papacy is a political power eager to extend its control wherever opportunity may offer."

The Bishop, however, believes that "this outburst of anti-Catholic hatred will pass away. The American people love justice and fair play; they live and let live; their very genius is good-will to men."

EARLY CHRISTIAN ART.

IN the earlier ages of the Christian Church, art had a purpose and significance which are now greatly subordinated. Then, it was one of the most effective means of religious instruction; the people were largely illiterate, and painting performed the work now done by literature. Christian art as distinct from Pagan art was essentially religious, and the Church guided the artists in the selection and treatment of their subjects. The special fact of religious instruction by means of picturesque representations in the churches is the main topic of the paper by Robert Seton, in *The Catholic Quarterly Review*, July. He quotes Mozzoni as saying that, in the decoration of the Catacombs, "every single representation was suggested by, and executed under, the supervision of the teaching Church; hence, whatever was proper to be painted or insculpted was drawn from the fountain head of the Old and New Testament;" and also the decree of the Second Council of Nice (A.D. 786-787): "The making of pictures is not the invention of the artist, but the approved legislation and tradition of the Church. This tradition does not belong to the artist, only the execution belongs to him; the arrangement and disposition is of the holy Fathers."

"How important it was to instruct the ignorant and excite the devotion of the faithful by proper religious images, may be inferred from the words of Saint Gregory of Nyssa (A.D. 383) in his famous sermon, pronounced at Constantinople, and entitled *Oratio de Deitate Filii Spiritus Sancti et de fide Abraham*, in which, describing the sacrifice of Isaac, he says: 'I have often seen the image of his suffering in a picture, and never passed the sight without tears, so vividly did the art of the painter bring the story before my eyes.' And Pope Gregory the Great says: 'Painting is used in churches, that they who are ignorant of letters may at least read on the walls by seeing there what they cannot read in books.' In the latter part of the Fourth Century, Saint Ambrose decorated his Basilica at Milan with twenty-one paintings, representing Noah and the Dove, Abraham entertaining angels, the sacrifice of Isaac, Joseph sold by his brethren, Jonah swallowed by the sea-monster, Daniel in the lion's cave, the Annunciation, Zaccheus in the sycamore tree, and other Scripture subjects. . . .

"In treating of the Scriptures in early Christian art, it is well to remember that although the number of Biblical subjects that might have been chosen is immense, yet in fact only a limited number was selected, and the same subjects were constantly repeated. We account for this by saying that the principal or sole object of the ornamentation of the Catacombs, of lamps, of gilded glass, and of early Basilicas was not merely to illustrate the fulfilment of Old Testament type and prophecy by the historical events of the New, but to convey doctrine. These subjects are treated by the artist symbolically, and could only be understood by reference to 'some hidden moral or devotional truth which

they were known to signify.' The principal Biblical paintings still remaining—some of them going back to a very early age, or of which we have minute descriptions from those who saw them—are the following: From the Old Testament: Adam and Eve after the Fall; Noah in the Ark; The Sacrifice of Isaac; Moses Removing his Sandals; Receiving the Law; Striking the Rock; Samson Carrying off the Gates of Gaza; David and Goliath; The Three Children Refusing to Adore the Royal Statue; The Same in the Fiery Furnace; Susanna and the Elders; The Taking up of Elias; Job on a Dung Hill; Tobias and the Fish; Jonah and the Great Fish; Daniel in the Lions' Den; from the New Testament: The Life and Ministrations of Our Lord, as given by Mozzoni in his third volume: Christ Infant—*Christus Infans*; Christ Teaching—*Christus Docens*; Christ Feeding—*Christus Pascens*; Christ Healing—*Christus Sanans*; Christ the Good Shepherd—*Christus Boni Pastoris*. Scenes from the Old and New Testament represented together or in studied juxtaposition were frequently shown in early ages. The sarcophagi, or stone coffins, used by wealthier Christians, almost invariably represent some subject of the Old Testament in connection with one of the New of which it is a figure; thus, at one end we see the sacrifice of Isaac, at the other Christ before Pilate; or, at one corner Moses striking the rock, at the other Christ raising Lazarus to life. The evident object of the teachers and pastors of the Church, in thus representing together corresponding scenes from the Old and New Testaments, was to insist that both Testaments had one and the same God for their Author, against certain early heretics, who taught two opposite principles—one of evil, the other of good, attributing the Old Testament to the former, and the New to the latter. . . .

"We quite agree, therefore, with the Rev. Edmund Venables, although a Protestant, when he writes in Smith's 'Dict. of Christ. Ant.,' Vol. II., p. 1,457, 'The manner in which the Old Testament was generally employed in early Christian art indicates a conviction of the identity of the revelation contained in it with the fuller one made in the New Testament. The cycle of subjects selected from it for pictorial representation, and the mode in which they were intermingled with subjects from the Gospels, may be regarded as a visible exemplification of Augustine's words, "Novum Testamentum in veteri latet. Vetus Testamentum in novo patet." . . . The leading principle of early Christian art is the unity of the two covenants, and the interpretation of the Old Testament by the New, and the exhibition of the New as the fulfilment of the Old. This principle had its most complete development in the system of parallelism, by which type and antitype were placed in such immediate juxtaposition that the eye could embrace both at once and observe their correspondence.'"

"A learned bishop of the Church in America has recently in a letter to us expressed the opinion that 'Catholics write too little on the Holy Scriptures.' In former ages, Catholics not only wrote immensely, but they painted, chiseled, and engraved laboriously on the Holy Scriptures."

EXPLORATIONS IN PALESTINE.

THE Land of the Bible can tell us of the Bible. This fact led to the organization of the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has for twenty-nine years been searching for the ancient monuments of Bible times. Major C. R. Conder, D.C.L., in a most interesting paper in *The Contemporary Review*, September, tells of some of the great results which have been already attained, and prophesies that "there remains still much more to be found than has yet been discovered."

"The first great result was the discovery of the Moabite Stone. This monument proved that, in the Ninth Century, B.C., King Mesha revolted from Israel, as we are told in the Bible that he did revolt. It showed that Israel then worshiped Jehovah, and that Omri and Ahab had ruled in Moab. It showed that the Moabite language was a dialect not unlike Hebrew, and that the art of writing was known thus early, even in this remote corner of the deserts beyond Jordan, far away from the highways of trade and civilization."

"The next result, due to the perilous excavations of Sir Charles Warren, was the recovery of the Temple area, and the unearthing

of a monument more interesting than the Scaen Gate—the 'great tower that lieth out' on Ophel, which Nehemiah rebuilt. Then followed the discovery of the Siloam inscription, hidden in the dark aqueduct which Hezekiah hewed, from the 'upper Gihon,' when preparing to defend Jerusalem against Sennacherib. This monument showed us that in Hezekiah's time the ordinary language of the city was that pure Hebrew in which Isaiah wrote, and placed before our eyes the very characters in which his scrolls must have been penned.

"Quite recently we have had further light thrown on the ancient civilization of Palestine, through excavation at Lachish. The discoveries of Mr. Bliss have shown us the language of the Canaanites in Joshua's time, and the characters in which they wrote. They have proved the early communication with Egypt, by the recovery at this site of Egyptian remains as old as the Fifteenth Century, B.C. They have shown us how different was the language of the Canaanite and of the Hebrew, and how close was the connection between Chaldeans and Canaanites—just as the Bible also told us before. And, in addition to these most valuable discoveries, we have now two hundred letters found in Central Egypt, written to Amenophis III. and Amenophis IV., by Philistines, Amorites, Phoenicians, and Hittites, which describe the great rebellion against the Pharaohs in the age when, according to the Old Testament dates, the conquest by the Hebrews took place."

Major Conder shows how much is yet to be done from the fact that of all the ancient ruined cities, only Lachish has been excavated, and that not thoroughly. In regard to texts believed to be hidden under the great mounds in all parts of Palestine, he says:

"When the Palestine Exploration Fund was first started, there was nothing which could confidently be pointed out to show how reasonable was the expectation of such results. All the known inscriptions—except two or three from Phoenicia—belonged to times after the Christian era. All the known ruins were of late character. It was possible to assert, without fear of contradiction by fact, that the ancient civilization of the Hebrews was mythical, and had no existence before the Greek or the Persian age; that they could not write, and had consequently no books; that they were merely savage tribes under petty leaders, wandering like the desert Arabs, and despised by the surrounding civilized peoples. Such things were actually then said; but he would be a bold man who repeated them to-day. When Sennacherib describes his unsuccessful attack on Jerusalem, before he was driven home across the Euphrates by Tirhakah, king of Egypt, he says that Hezekiah's tribute included 'Thirty talents of gold, eight hundred talents of silver, woven cloth, embroidered scarlet, precious stones of large size, couches of ivory, thrones of ivory, hides and precious woods—a great treasure of every kind.' If Sennacherib is to be trusted, Jerusalem, in Hezekiah's time, must have equaled other famous cities in wealth and in art. The Assyrians carried captive 200,000 people small and great, horses and mares, asses, camels, oxen, and sheep; and no less than twenty-six strong cities of Hezekiah were besieged with engines of war besides Jerusalem.

"But it may be said that no one disputed such a condition of affairs in the Eighth Century, B.C.: that it was only in the times of Moses and of Joshua, and yet more in Abraham's days, that Palestine and Syria were wild countries, without civilization, and where writing was unknown: that the Law could not have been carved on tables of stone by Israel in the Fifteenth Century, B.C.; that Abraham could not have bought the field at Hebron with 'current money of the merchants'; that there were no carts or chariots in Palestine in Jacob's time, or merchants who could have carried Joseph to Egypt, or 'iron chariots' of the Canaanites in Joshua's age, or 'Babylonian garments' in Achan's tent. Three years ago, all this might be argued, but now these objections also have been answered by the explorer. We know that even before the time of Abraham the Akkadians, from the lower Tigris, hewed granite in Sinai and carried it in ships by Aden to the Persian Gulf. The statues carved of this granite are in the Louvre; and the texts upon them speak of gold and precious woods brought from Upper Egypt, of mines in Phoenicia whence precious metals were dug out, of cedars hewn in Lebanon, of a widespread commerce uniting Africa and Chaldea, and having its highway through Palestine; of Chaldean invasions similar to that

of Abraham's time, when Arioch, king of Ellasar (the historic Eriaku of the Larsa monuments) marched even to Edom."

In concluding his paper, Major Conder points to the high importance of the exploration regarding the languages spoken in Palestine in the time of Christ; and emphasizes the fact that the exploration has demonstrated that Greek was very widely used in Palestine at the time of the writing of the Gospels, and that it was understood by the Jews, thus throwing some light on the disputed question whether the Gospels were originally written in Greek or Aramaic.

The Late Archbishop of Zante.—"The Greek Church has just lost one of her brightest ornaments by the death of Dionysios Latas, Archbishop of Zante, who in addition to the genial and philanthropic patriotism which was so conspicuous in the exercise of his high functions, was also eminent for his learning and contributions to theological literature.

"There unhappily exists throughout Western Christendom considerable prejudice or ignorance in respect to the Orthodox clergy. Undoubtedly there is a far wider gap between the gifts of the higher and lower clergy than obtains here, as it is not required of the ordinary priest that he should be a man of any literary attainments. This is expected only of those who aspire to the higher dignities, which are confined to members of the monastic orders. None among this highly venerated body was more deserving of respect than Dionysios Latas. A greater breadth of thought—acquired probably from his long studies in Germany—brought him closer to the intellectual classes in modern Greece than most of his brethren. Whenever as a simple Archimandrite he preached his Lenten sermons in the Metropolitan Church of Athens, the building was closely packed. When it was my privilege to hear him, his restrained yet burning eloquence, and the but half-suppressed applause of his hearers (chiefly men), brought to my remembrance the accounts that are extant of the effect of the preaching of the Golden-mouthed at Constantinople, fifteen centuries ago."—*E. M. Edmonds, in The Academy, London.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

In the great Bethany Sunday School, Philadelphia, there is a Bible-Class, called "The Bible Union," of 1,400 members; the teacher is John Wanamaker.

In a circular but recently issued to the General Superiors of the religious orders in Italy, the Pope admonishes them that the subjects of sermons should not be sensational, and should not be taken from every-day topics "to please the public and fill the church while the hearers' souls are empty."

THE REV. MYRON W. REED, who, after the death of Henry Ward Beecher, was spoken of as his successor in Plymouth Church, has left the ministry to engage in politics. He recently delivered an address in the First Congregational Church, of Denver, of which he was then the pastor, in which he declared that Christ was an Anarchist.

In a recent address in Philadelphia, Dr. A. T. Pierson said: "In 1866, when I was first in Europe, I could not carry a copy of the Bible inside the walls of Rome. Last year there were twenty-nine Protestant chapels in the city of Rome, and preaching openly carried on in them with impunity, the Pope and cardinals finding it impossible to interfere."

ACCORDING to the census taken in 1891, England and Wales report 24,232 clergymen of the Anglican Church over against 21,633 in 1881; 2,511 Catholic priests, as compared with 2,089 ten years before; 10,075 Nonconformist clergymen, while there were 9,734 a decade earlier. In addition to these there were 9,313 missionaries and traveling evangelists over against 4,629 in 1881.

INVESTIGATION as to the general practice of total abstinence among the ministers of England shows that the Primitive Methodist ministers are, without exception, total abstainers. Among the Baptists, eighty-seven per cent. are abstainers, and among the Wesleyans a slightly lower per cent. In Wales, all the ministers and preachers of the Calvinistic Methodists and Congregationalists are abstainers, and over ninety per cent. of the Wesleyans, Baptists, and other Nonconformists. In the Church of England the number of abstainers, it is said, is growing annually, but is still considerably below the average.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR has long been at work on a book to be called "The Life of Christ as Represented in Art," which will, it is hoped, be ready before Christmas. He will not intrude upon the functions of the art critic, but pass in review the predominant conceptions of Christ, and of the events narrated in the Gospels as they are expressed by great painters in varying epochs. One object of the book will be to show how widely the theological and religious views of later times differ from that simplicity of which we possess the disappearing records in the many paintings of the Catacombs during the first three centuries. The book will be profusely illustrated.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

MAX O'RELL DESCRIBES LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

THAT witty Frenchman and charming writer Paul Blouët (Max O'Rell) has now "done" Australia. In a thirty-page article in *La Revue de Paris*, he describes the physical, political, and sociological conditions of the country that has given us our Australian ballot, and which is regarded by social reformers as the most promising field in Christendom for the testing of their theories. As usual, the salad which the bright Frenchman furnishes is a judicious mixture of vinegar and sugar, and arouses one's appetite rather than palls upon it. Here is some of the vinegar:

"The sovereign of Australia is neither the Queen of England nor the viceroy appointed by her, nor the Parliament elected by the people, nor the Ministry chosen by this Parliament; the sovereign master of Australia is the workingman. If this laborer were contented with his lot, and the country prospered in his



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MAX O'RELL.

hands, there would be no great cause for complaint; but unfortunately, he does not profit by the inexhaustible resources that nature has put in his grasp on this immense continent, and he takes good care that no other shall profit by them.

"The Australian workingman, still worse than his peer and cousin of England, is an idler, a drunkard, a holiday-maker, a trifling fellow seeking only pleasure, and in nowise concerned for the progress of his native land. He abandons the most lucrative employment to attend a horse-race some hundred leagues from home. His task is a purely mercenary one, and executed in the gross. He has never served a serious apprenticeship, nor received technical instruction. By turns, he is joiner, locksmith, mason, horticulturist, vinedresser, cart-driver, sheep-shearer, and, if need be, school-teacher. He does not join a strike with the purpose of establishing himself through his savings as a merchant or a farmer. No, he struggles to gain more in order to spend more.

"Certainly, I recognize that times are changed, and that before long every man will exact independent work and honorable position; however, if the future ought with reason to belong to the workingman, it will never be to the idler, the drunkard, or the improvident."

Despite this array of vices, the critic pays an eloquent tribute to the patriotism of the Australians, especially as contrasted with the sentiments and opinions that obtain in Canada. He says:

"In Australia, national aspirations are very pronounced, above

all among those who, born in the colony, know no other country. To be sure, the Australians are as free at home as the English; they govern themselves as they interpret government, and pay no tribute to England, who, contrariwise, trusts them with her capital. However, a Governor recalls to them the fact that they are not a nation but a dependent, and that is irritating to the Anglo-Saxon, who, raised in the stronghold of freedom, refuses to understand dependence on any one. The Governor rules even less than a wooden king, but he is there, and, for many, that is too much.

"No man yet thinks of demanding the autonomy of the Australian colonies, though the idea is germinating in minds. At present, the Australians pray the mother-country that they may be consulted in the choice of Governor. Soon, they will exact it. Finally they will choose him themselves, and, then, they will dispense with him."

If a nation is to be judged by its amusements as well as by its songs, the Australian does not belie his Teutonic ancestry, though the characteristics of his British kinsman are already so modified by climatic influences that it is prophesied of the Bushman [backwoodsman], "he will one day become the most careless, the most social, and perhaps the gayest of all the representatives of the great Anglo-Saxon family." O'Rell says:

"The Australian is yet too young for any decided traits, but horse-racing is his dominant passion. It is the rage! Not only a certain class of society is interested in the stakes, but all the world. Men, women, children of the highest circles engage in betting; business men, merchants, clerks, servants, even starvelings—all are concerned in the result of the races. There is not a corner of the Bush in which conversation does not hinge on the event of the year, which, in colonial life, is the Melbourne cup. The stake is ten thousand pounds sterling, and such the extent of the betting that, when the winning horse is known, from twelve to fifteen million pounds have changed hands. Banks are closed, trade stopped, business suspended, while the Bush, breathless with impatience and feverish excitement, awaits in every corner of the country the great news: 'Such a horse wins.'

"The races are held at Flemington, a village some leagues distant from Melbourne. The track is extensive and the arrangements of the grand-stand and whatever details contribute to the pleasure and accommodation of the public are studied with infinite care. In this respect neither Longchamp nor Epsom is comparable to Flemington. As to the races held at these respective places—that is, the Melbourne cup, the Grand Prix de Paris, and the Derby—should they be compared, the preference would fall to France."

Besides the races and the public social functions of the Government House, the great delight of Australians, we are told, is the theater:

"Melbourne and Sydney possess superb theaters as commodious as those of England and America, and better regulated for the comfort of the public than those of Paris. They are all provided with water-coolers, smoking-rooms, toilet-rooms, cloak-rooms—in a word, with all the commodities that the theatrical management considers its duty to provide for the benefit of its patrons.

"If the Australian theaters are comfortable and luxurious, the plays presented in them are preposterous. These pieces are a succession of fifteen or twenty *tableaux*, in each of which the heroine is on the eve of being victimized through the infernal machinations of a wretch, the traditional villain, when the hero, finding himself present by chance, extricates her from the toils.

"The curtain falls, and the excited audience takes breath. In the second act, the villain abducts the young girl, but the hero is on the spot, again by chance. He seizes the wretch, binds him to a chair. The man might walk away, chair and all, but he accepts his position as inevitable. He does not stir, he waits. Nor waits he in vain. Scarcely has the hero started off for an officer when the villain's friend, happening in by chance, cuts the cords to free him. At this moment a relative of the young girl, who finds himself present by chance—and so forth. At the end of the twentieth scene the villain is seized, and, no one being present by chance to rescue him, the drama finishes.

"These extraordinary concoctions are arranged by the leading man of the company, are billed as the sensation of the colonies, and are often signed with the most celebrated names of the day,

especially those which the public affects at the moment. The above-described creation was attributed to C. H. Spurgeon! It was put on the boards about the time the great philanthropic English preacher died, and his name was in every mouth. After Mr. Henry M. Stanley returned to Europe from his brilliant lecture-tour, all pieces of this style were signed 'Stanley' for several months."

DOWN WITH THE LORDS.

OF late, the cable has more than once informed us that a powerful agitation against the House of Lords is spreading over Great Britain. Many of our people think it incompatible with justice and common sense that a body of hereditary legislators should have power to veto measures passed by the elected representatives of the people. But, rightly or wrongly, British conservatism is still strong, and the present agitation against the Lords is not to be taken too seriously. It is welcomed by stump-speakers as a means for turning aside more important subjects, but there is not the slightest hope that it will, at present, succeed in overthrowing the Upper House.

The Newcastle Chronicle, a paper very popular among miners and industrial people of the North, ridicules the idea that the Lords have obstructed the business of the country, or even stood in the way of most of the important reforms proposed by the Liberals. It says:

"It was open to the Government to introduce those schemes in the Upper Chamber; but that policy was not followed. The bills were first brought into the House of Commons, and there they stuck. Most of them got no farther than their introduction. It is, therefore, not the fault of the Lords that the Scotch and Welsh Churches have not been sent toppling to destruction. It is not the fault of the House of Lords that Local Option is not the law of the land. If the period of qualification for registration is still uncurtailed, and if one man has still two votes, the House of Lords is not to blame. Even the Eight-Hours Bill, the latest pet of the Ministry, was not wrecked by the Lords. In all these instances, and in many others, the stumbling-block has been the House of Commons. The cause of the delay is the incompetency of the popular Chamber to do its work. This the electors comprehend thoroughly."

The Mercury, Liverpool, points out that, even if Sir William Harcourt gave an official inspiration to the crusade against the Lords, it is by no means certain that the entire Liberal Party would solidly unite upon the question, and even if they did, it must not be forgotten that the majority with which the present Ministry sustains itself is very small. *The Mercury* then goes on to say:

"It is really the people themselves who must take the lead in the agitation. It is they who are most vitally concerned in a state of things which gives an hereditary body the power of nullifying the proposals and the work of the popular Chamber. Liberal and Radical Members have the country to appeal to during the Autumn, and they have the various divisional associations to assist them. The policies of Ministries have, in later years, been outside the Cabinet and the House of Commons, and this is essentially an occasion for inducing the electors to take the initiative."

The St. James's Gazette, London, expresses itself as anxious to see Sir William Harcourt begin the fight against the Lords in earnest:

"Mr. Snodgrass is in no danger of being forgotten [says the editor]. Sir William Harcourt is always going to take his coat off and do something indefinite, but unquestionably tremendous. He announced once more that he is going to begin—not at once, to be sure, but some day or other—and he gave the destined victims of his wrath warning in tones of the most portentous gravity. There is no doubt about the word. Sir William used it half a dozen times in about as many lines. He knew that there is a grave question, he was aware of the facts 'that constitute in great degree the gravity of the question,' and he could assure Messrs. Cobb and Sexton that: 'the Government are fully impressed with

the gravity of the question.' We hope the solemn sound of that word sent Messrs. Cobb and Sexton home in a composed and hopeful frame of mind to take their night's rest with a tranquilizing sense that something will at last be done when Sir William's coat is really off. It is a garment which has been so often turned that it requires tender handling."

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, rejoices in the fact that the agitation against the hereditary legislators should be led by the Irish section of the popular Chamber, and encourages them to persist, in order to pay off old scores:

"The House of Lords is the enemy of Ireland and its interests. No genuine friend of Ireland can hesitate to repay that enmity, and to call for the destruction of the power that has been of such evil influence to Ireland. . . . If the leaders of the Liberal Party need any education on the matter, it will be supplied. It is not the first time that the standard-bearers of the cause of the people had to be sought for elsewhere; nor is it the first time that the representatives of Ireland have pointed the road and insisted on its being followed. . . . Ireland will enthusiastically endorse the action of its representatives, and the best consequences may be confidently expected."

The Standard, London, lays great stress upon the fact that, in any really popular movement, the people may be appealed to unhesitatingly, and explains that the Liberals have cause to fear the General Elections, which would be certain to result in favor of the Chamber which the Liberals represent as hostile to the popular will. The paper then continues:

"How much longer they can avoid this appeal or hold public opinion at arms'-length remains to be seen. Their ability to do so depends, of course, on the magnanimity of the cliques whom they are compelled to disappoint, and the willingness of these to forego their revenge for yet another session. . . . They will be told, we suppose, that the cup of the iniquity of the House of Lords is not yet full, and that several more articles of the Newcastle programme must be rejected before the people can safely be invited and exhorted to destroy it. What may happen in the interval is to be considered as of minor importance—means to the end; the reward of those who acquiesce must lie in the glorious, if highly problematical, hereafter, when the Second Chamber shall have vanished."

The Daily News, London, is one of the few Liberal papers which clearly define their views on the subject. It says:

"We Liberals know pretty well what we want to do with the Lords. We want to deprive them of their worst and most destructive power by setting a limit on their privilege of veto, and we are willing then to leave them there. We are willing then to leave them there, and let time and progress and needful change deal with them further, as time and progress and needful change will deal. . . . For or against the existing power of the hereditary Chamber—the unlimited power over the lawmaking of the House of Commons; for or against the predominance of the representative Chamber—these are the causes of the battle set forth, there are the lists open; and then, in the worlds of the old chivalric proclamation: 'God speed the right.'"

CHINESE AND JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

MR. DOUGLAS SLADEN contributes the following sketch of the two nations now at war in the East, to *The St. James's Gazette*, London. His opinion is the fruit of travels in Asia, and, though it is not very flattering to either nation, it will prove very interesting to our readers. It is certainly unknown to most of us that the founder of the Christian religion is regarded, anywhere, as a native of the United States. Mr. Sladen says:

"The Japanese, though inferior in strength, are much more courageous than the Chinese both in defying the perils of the sea and in defying cold steel. Slashing their enemies to pieces with their long sword, or themselves to pieces with their short sword if the day went against them, had been the tradition of Japanese soldiers from time immemorial to the day when they took up

bayonet and Gatling. Their soldiers were all *samurai*, or gentlemen, whose only occupations were fighting and writing poetry. Reading the history of Japan is like reading the *Morte d'Arthur*. Only, the Japanese knight introduced into real life the Quixotic theories of chivalry, and when he could no longer live with grace, promptly killed himself.*

... Such a people, however, rest under a disadvantage when pitted against a practical nation like China. Its national pride would forbid its employing the red-haired barbarian who can 'account for' so many Asiatics; while the Chinaman might gleefully send a telegram to a Chinese head-center in Singapore or Australia, where there are hundreds of white daredevils willing to go to the Devil in any mortal way, if they are well enough paid. And there would be no difficulty about the money and brains for their transport, where Chinamen are concerned. Chinese capital and capacity are omnipresent.

"As an instance of the power of the Chinaman I remember the manager of the leading hotel in Hong Kong telling me that the dared not dismiss a servant or hire one without consulting his *compradore*. The *compradore*, a Chinese go-between of the European employer and his servants, has practically a veto in almost every concern in the East. On the other hand, there are sureties for his own honesty, and he protects his employer with rare courage and fidelity from the duplicity of other Orientals, whom a European could not hope to combat unaided. Every European banker or merchant in Japan has his Chinese *shroff*, or *compradore*, and they talk excellent Japanese. But the Chinese sailors trading to Japan hardly ever know a word of Japanese, and carry on their conversation with the natives in 'pidgin' English. It is very funny to see a pig-tailed Chinaman using the language of Shakespeare as a medium of conversation with a kimonoed Yokohama shopkeeper, though it is certainly still funnier to see a Chinaman of Swatow talking 'pidgin' to a Chinaman of Canton, because they cannot understand each other in Chinese.

"There are only two points on which the Chinese and Japanese agree: their hatred of foreigners and their contempt for Christianity. And even in these pleasing particulars they have their differences. For the Japanese hates the Englishman more than any other foreigner, and the Chinaman likes him better; the reason being that the Chinaman has a great respect for a man who says what he means and loves sport, being himself the greatest gambler in the universe, and of spotless integrity in mercantile transactions. On the other hand, of all nations the English are the most impatient of Japanese arrogance. . . . As to religion, the Japanese assume an air of amused tolerance, and try Christianity in a light-hearted sort of way. A Japanese will try anything until something more interesting comes along. I have heard of a Japanese of position who had been in America, saying that he would become Christian as soon as they pooled the various sects. The great difficulty in Christianizing the Japanese is their volatility. The Chinese, on the other hand, though they have not much idea of nationality, are most conservative to their customs. They, as a rule, present a stern, serried front to Christianity, and will have none of it. The chief bribe the missionary can offer to either people is learning English. The coveted post of hotel-waiter or station-master, and a hundred other easy and honorable employments, are open to the native who can talk

* The Japanese warrior commits suicide by the cheerful process known as *hara-kiri*. The short sword is dug into the right side of the stomach by the suicide, the stomach is cut to the left, then the weapon is turned around within the bowels and again brought to the left. To make the honorable suicide complete, the dying man should fall forward, on his face.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.



APOLOGETIC.

Mr. Hooligan: "Ye'll excuse me, Fing Wing, for radin' over yer shoulder, but it's mighty interested I am in the news from the sate av war."—Grip, Toronto.

English—especially in Japan, where names of stations, railway tickets, postage-stamps, are printed in English. The youthful Jap or pigtail, therefore, attends the missionary school until he knows enough English to become a waiter. There is a capital chestnut told in Shanghai of a missionary's most promising convert suddenly forsaking him. The missionary met him and asked him why did he not come any more. 'Me save 'nough In-gelis now; me no care about Melican man Jesus Ki-li-tse.' Nothing will convince the practical-minded Chinese that the founder of Christianity was not an American. They are sure that the Americans would not take so much trouble about it if he were not."

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN AFRICA.

DR. W. STOSS, in the *Frauen Zeitung*, Berlin, gives an interesting account of the position of women in Africa. He does not think that, except with the very lowest of African races, women are entirely without influence in the family and in the tribe, and therefore bears out the testimony of experienced African traders and travelers, who are aware that, in the generality of cases, it is difficult to barter a goat or cow from a native without the consent of his women. The right to sell wives, he thinks, is not often exercised. He says:

"Among natural people women have to suffer on account of their natural want of physical strength, and this is especially the case among the African tribes, where polygamy adds to the degradation of the weaker sex. But their lot is not without mitigation. It is influenced by the same factor that raises woman to her high position among civilized people—the love of her children. The laws of the barbarous African tribes give much influence to the mothers in regulating heritage and succession, which gives them a more important position in the family and in the tribe. The mothers and sisters of an African chief are often his most influential advisers, even the real rulers. On the whole, however, the old maxim holds good: if the intellectual state of a tribe is very low, their women are treated badly. With the lowest of the African tribes, the Bushmen, woman is nothing but a slave and a beast of burden. During the travels of a Bushman family the wife has to carry everything, and if there is a scarcity of food, the woman has to suffer first. If she becomes weak and old, she is abandoned to the mercy of the wild beasts. Very different is the treatment accorded to the woman of the genuine Negro. All things considered, their position is the same as with us. Men and women share in the necessary work. True, if the man thinks fit to beat his wife, no one is likely to interfere. On the other hand, the woman will find the laugh on her side if she succeeds in getting the better of her spouse by a judicious use of her teeth, her nails and—her tongue. Those who are better acquainted with home-life among the Negroes are well aware that man is often under the thumb of woman, and that the very men who outwardly pretend to be masters have least to say when they are at home.

"The Zulus are a patriarchal race. The father is master of the family and owner of its female part; therefore the position of the woman is much lower if her husband has a high rank. The wives of the chief never take part in his councils and may only move about on their knees before him. The principal reason for this degradation is the custom of selling women. The price varies between ten and a hundred head of cattle for the daughters of a chief. Other women may be had for three or four cows. If the wife does not suit the husband in every particular, then he sends her home and demands another, or else part of the price paid must be returned to him. But if she proves to be specially valuable, the relative who sold her will demand some extra payment. A bad wife may also be sold as a slave.

"As with the Zulus, the chiefs among the Ovambos have a great many wives, which is easily explained if we remember that a chief can get his women for nothing while a common man has to pay for them. A Zulu chief often increases his income by forcing some rich man to buy a wife from him, at a most ruinous price. The Bechuanas also buy their women, but accord one of the number the rank of first wife, and her children take precedence in all things.

"Among the Gallas the sale of women is unknown, and their position is, therefore, much better. The woman receives a dowry

from her father, but, if she leaves her husband, retains the dowry. In Uganda polygamy is carried to enormous extremes. Speke tells of a king with 7,000 wives there. The women are nothing but so much chattel. The usual price paid is three or four oxen, six needles, or a small box of matches. Women are also given as payment of small fines, and they may be sold by their husbands at any time. At the death of a man, his eldest son inherits all his women, his own mother alone excepted.

"True family life is characteristic of the Njam-Njam, a people inhabiting the valleys of the Upper Nile. Among these people it is thought to be an evidence of happiness and prosperity if many children are born to a man. It is also very easy to obtain a wife, and, although polygamy exists, the women are not treated as wares. As a rule, the chief directs who is to be the happy possessor of a much-sought-for woman, and no payment is required. The result is that the Njam-Njam women are much more modest and retiring than other African females. Among the Lundas an unmarried woman is chosen as the King's councillor. She directs the election of a new chief, is regarded as the mother of the nation, holds a court, and certain districts pay tribute to her alone. She may choose a husband, whom she generally beds with countless ornaments, while she herself is clothed very simply.

"Among the Dualla tribes, on the West coast, the women have not the slightest vestige of a right. They are sold and resold at the pleasure of the men. They may be given away, lent, and hired out. They must do all the work in the fields, and, if they fail to bear children, they may be killed. And yet they often manage to hold their own against their masters. The natural result of their position is that the women combine against their husbands in a most alarming manner. The traveler Bastian tells of a rich man in Okolloma, with whom he stayed for some time. The poor fellow was at loggerheads with his women, and had to barricade his hut at night-time. Twenty infuriated women inhabited his place and refused to come to terms.

"The importance of the women among the Dahomeyans is well known. Their female warriors were much more dangerous to European troops than the men. The enormous extent to which decapitation was carried on among the Dahomeyans during Behanzin's reign accounts for the great predominance of women in point of numbers. A procession of the King included 15 of his daughters, accompanied by 50 female slaves, 730 of his wives, 30 Amazons of the body guard, 6 companies of Amazons of 70 each, 350 slaves, and a rear guard of another 60 Amazons—but only 150 male warriors. The influence of the women among these people has been felt by both the Germans and the French in their colonial troubles."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Mohammedan "Pilgrim Fathers."—Although the cry, "Down with the foreigner!" is frequently heard among the Russian middle classes, and the stanchest among the Greek Catholics do not believe that Sectarianism should have a place in Russia, the Russian Government is not much pleased to see a large portion of its people emigrate. The country is, as yet, very thinly populated, and Russian economists know that every man means so much wealth to the country. At present the officials are seriously confronted with the emigrant question in Southern Russia. The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, relates the following:

"The undisguised attempts of the Russian Government to assimilate the people under its sway by a forcible conversion to the Greek Church, as practiced against the Catholics and Protestants, has had an unexpected effect upon the Mohammedan population of the Southern provinces. They are emigrating *en masse* from Ufa and Orenburg to Turkey, and the evident depopulation of those provinces has caused the Governors to address a circular letter to the Mohammedan clergy and civil officials. In this letter assurance is given that the freedom of religion shall be inviolate in Russia, and that all rumors to the contrary have been basely circulated by the enemies of the Czar.

"These rumors first began two years ago. It was said that the Faithful of Islam would be forcibly proselyted and that the plans of the Government had already been made. The people asked the Mullahs (priests) to investigate these rumors and to summon the Faithful to mass-meetings. The Mullahs did not feel justified in allaying their fears, but rather pointed out the danger more vividly. The result was a very lively emigration. Farms and houses were sold by the Moslems for a song, and they turned their backs upon the dominions of the Czar."

HOW SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE IS WON FOR AMERICANS.

IT is pleasant, during the hard times which weigh heavily upon us, to know that we are extending our markets abroad. Our exports to Europe as yet consist chiefly of natural produce, but in their efforts to secure the custom of the South American countries for our manufacturers, our merchants show that they are alive to the importance of the Monroe Doctrine and will practically advance its realization in every field. British competitors watch with admiration and concern the work done by the Bureau of the American Republics at Washington. The *South American Journal*, London, a paper devoted exclusively to the political and economical development of the South American countries, contains the following enthusiastic comments:

"We spoke of the admirable publications which have been issued and are still being compiled at Washington, descriptive of the various South American countries and their resources, and including directories in each country, the customs tariffs, and detailed descriptions of getting up and packing goods for each market. These works form an excellent ground for building up a trade, as they teach to those who intend to try to secure some of the commerce, what is actually the state and possibilities of each country, and how business is carried on there. The Bureau is doing other good, practical work. It will soon issue monthly bulletins, giving an account of any changes in the condition of trade, alterations of tariff, etc. It also gives special replies, presumably for a small fee, to any applicant who cannot find the information he requires in the published bulletins. These applications have been very numerous, and testify to the eagerness of American manufacturers to engage in the trade. It is also proposed to translate into Spanish and Portuguese and distribute widely the catalogues of any manufacturer who may commission the Bureau to do so, and probably a register will be opened of capable commercial travelers acquainted with the languages of South America.

"That these efforts have already produced good results is apparent from the tone of the last bulletin. It says that the idea that European manufacturers can undersell Americans is long since exploded, since the American workman with his superior intelligence and labor-saving machinery has proved himself able to produce articles both of better quality and cheaper than can be done by his rivals in the Old World. . . . It is the custom among English merchants to sneer at such efforts to secure a trade by the aid of Government patronage, but nevertheless it appears that unless they also begin to make some organized efforts to retain the position they have so long held in South America, they will have reason for regret before long. This opinion has been expressed repeatedly by the British consuls in these countries, in their reports to the Foreign Office. It is not to be expected, however, that our Government will do anything in this direction, and if anything is to be done it must be by private enterprise, as is our national custom."

The paper is of opinion that the new Tariff will, when its clauses for admitting raw material free come into force, give a great impetus to our trade with South America.

FOREIGN NOTES.

AN inundation has taken place near Pekin, the capital of China. This practically precludes an attack upon the city, even if the Japanese can penetrate so far, and the Government has, therefore, prohibited a drawing-off of the inundated districts.

THE King of Korea has consented to introduce European reforms into his country, to please his Japanese visitors. But his subjects have not yet consented to accept reforms, and the Japanese troops, although nominally allies, are treated as enemies by the population.

THE Duke of Orleans, now the legitimate head of the French Monarchists, has declared himself willing to continue the propaganda for the restoration of Royalty.

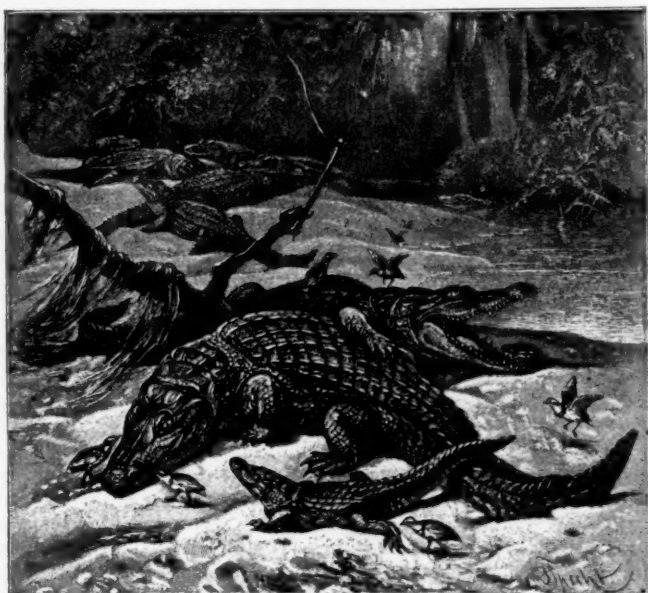
PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of the United States of Brazil, still refuses to hand over his office to President-elect Moraes. Hundreds of prisoners arrested during the late revolt of the fleet are said to have been executed, while others are threatened with the same fate. Among those who have been shot at Peixoto's orders is Marshal Almeida da Gama, a cousin of Admiral da Gama. This has led to a reconciliation between the rebel Admirals da Gama and de Mello, who will now unite their efforts with those of the still uncaptured rebel, General Saraiva.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CROCODILE AND HIS SENTINEL.

THE crocodile and the small bird, a species of mino, which attends on him when he is ashore, have been credited with a very poetic attachment for each other; it appears, however, to be an attachment of the utilitarian order only. The crocodile is infested with insects, and the bird, in ridding him of them, gratifies his own appetite. The following account of this mutual-benefit arrangement is given in *Schorer's Familienblatt*, from which we take our illustration also:

"The apparent friendship between the crocodile and his so-called 'sentinel' was observed by the Ancients. Pliny narrates that 'when the crocodile with gaping jaws lies on the sand, the trochilus bird comes flying by, goes into his mouth, and cleans it. This relieves the crocodile, and he protects the bird; indeed, he opens his jaws wider, that he may not crush the bird when it wants to get out. It is a small bird, not bigger than a thrush,



CROCODILE AND CROCODILE-SENTINELS.
From an original drawing by F. Specht.

remains in the neighborhood of the water, and warns the crocodile of the approach of the ichneumon, waking him partly by its voice, partly by pecking at his snout."

"The facts are approximately true as may be attested by any one who has enjoyed the opportunity of a lengthened stay on the Nile; but the critical modern naturalist interprets them with more reserve. The crocodile's sentinel does not impose implicit trust in his host. He ventures within the jaws because there is always a supply of edible water-creatures to be found there. He is moreover perfectly familiar with all the habits of his host, and appears to place implicit confidence in his forbearance while he picks the parasites out from between the teeth; but the sly rascal always has his weather eye lifted, and knows how to absent himself at the moment the crocodile snaps his jaws. But his heart-throbs are not for the crocodile. The bird has the habit of screaming at the approach of a man or any other animal. He does so whether there are any crocodiles around or not. If at such a moment he is sitting on a sleeping crocodile, the animal naturally awakes, but this interchange of good offices is decidedly utilitarian in its character."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MANY of the English engineering firms, writes a correspondent of a South African paper, are complaining of the large amount of support given to American firms. It is not that the American machinery is better than English. The fact is, the American firms do things better than the English. When they send good machinery here they send good men to erect it, and see it put on good foundations, whereas English machinery is left to the mercy of anybody to erect. I can name a place where a large English plant has been fixed by one wagon-maker, one sailor, one handyman, and one boiler-maker's laborer. They have put a large air-compressor on a rough stone foundation, wedged up with small pieces of iron. Such work is a disgrace to British manufacture.

A CHINESE SOLOMON.

THE Danish-Norwegian paper *Nordlyset*, New York, publishes this week an interesting story, very characteristic of Chinese literature in general. It is entitled: "The Stolen Onions."

"A poor man made his living by raising and selling white onions. He was a hard-working man, and his toil brought an extra fine crop. One year, when his field was particularly rich in large and excellent onions, he brought his cot-bed out into it, that he might sleep at night on his field and protect his property against thieves. A few nights' experience showed him that no thieves were in the neighborhood. He, therefore, gave up sleeping out-doors, but left his cot-bed behind him as a precaution, as he thought. In the morning he found all his onions gone. In sorrow and consternation he ran to the nearest justice and made known the robbery. The judge demanded that he should bring either the thieves or witnesses. The poor man, unable to do so, explained that only his cot-bed had been left; nothing else was there to bear witness against any thief. The judge ordered the cot-bed brought into court. This was done. As the cot gave no answer to the questions put to it, the judge ordered that it be beaten for 'contempt of court.' At this the attendants at court and spectators began to laugh loudly. The merriment rose to an uproar when the bed went to pieces. The judge declared all present in 'contempt' and caused the doors to be closed. He then sentenced each to pay one pound of onions and to arrest till payment was made. Escorted by officers of the court each was allowed to go out to buy onions with which to pay his fine, and upon payment each made an affidavit where he had bought his onions. When all had paid their fine, the poor gardener was called in and requested by the judge to examine the onions, to determine, if he could, if any of them were from his garden. He declared that undoubtedly most of them came from his field. As they nearly all had been bought from the same dealer, the judge issued a warrant for the arrest of that dealer. At first the thief denied his guilt, but soon confessed. He was condemned to be flogged, and all the onions paid as fine were given to the gardener, who was thus richly paid for his trouble. The judge's wisdom was recognized everywhere, and his judgment was asked for in all important cases."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PHRENOLOGY A HUMBUG.

PHYSIOLOGISTS looked askance at Phrenology from the beginning. It is not disputed that the brain is the seat of the intellect, the will, and the emotions, and that their manifestation in any given subject is determined by the volume, conformation, and texture of the brain substance; but the method of Gall and Spurzheim, which assigns to every human characteristic its specific locality, has been generally rejected; and now comes a writer in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, who pronounces it a "humbug" and pokes fun at it. He says:

"There is something fascinating in the thought of those precise bumps represented upon phrenological charts, each one a chamber for some busy occupant—some genius of color or song, some tiny cupid of love, some tireless calculator, some gentle sprite of benevolence or parental affection. It is so interesting to imagine all knowledge exactly filed and docketed and pigeonholed, like precious papers stored in the sections of an antique cabinet full of ingenious subdivisions and hidden springs and secret doors.

"We too, in our youthful days, were fired with enthusiasm for this bewitching science, and read phrenological books, and studied plaster casts, and marvelled at many a speculative flight. But, to our dismay, at the first touch of precise investigation the soaring fabric tumbled to the Earth.

"Phrenology places the perceptive organs immediately above the eyebrows, and points to the frontal projections, so marked in many heads, as indications of development. It is, however, painfully disheartening to the phrenological student to discover, as he may do by dividing a skull, that there is no brain, but only mucus, against these suggestive bumps, and that the brain lies more than half an inch back, behind a second and inner formation of bone. So much for the 'perceptive bumps.'

"In the second place, Phrenology takes cognizance only of the

top, front, rear, and sides of the head, but wholly ignores the organs which rest upon the base of the cranium. Let the reader imagine a skull severed by a horizontal circular line drawn from the brow, above the opening of the ears, to the back of the head: if the upper portion be removed, it will be seen that in the cup thus exposed, above the roof of the mouth, are some of the largest and most important of all the 'bumps.' Phrenology, being unable to reach these (excepting after death), simply passes them by in silence, which is often an easy way of getting over an otherwise insuperable difficulty.

"We do not dispute the fact that there are subdivisions of the brain, nor that, within recent years, the precise position of two or three mental organs has been determined. But these discoveries have been made not only without the aid of the bumps, but in contradiction to the whole theory of Phrenology. Probably the general conformation of a head indicates somewhat of the nature of the brain within, just as a physiognomist reads much of a man's character by his expression. The awkward facts remain, however, that men of the highest order of intelligence sometimes have their phrenological bumps all wrong, and that physiognomy will fail to detect that yonder meditative youth, with the calm, intellectual brow, and poetic eyes and benevolent expression, is none other than 'Jim the penman.' Were Phrenology an exact science, and were the 'bumps' an unfailing guide, any one might qualify him or herself to become a phrenologist; this, however, its professors admit, is not the case. They claim for themselves peculiar and exceptional aptitudes, which common people, and even mere men of science, do not possess. It must, indeed, be hard to say, as the phrenologist is constantly called upon to do, whether an apparent bump is actually a projection, or whether it only seems to be so from the depression of adjacent organs.

"The phrenologist resembles the celebrated character who attempted to judge of the contents of a wine-cellar by sniffing at its keyhole. He has been likened by Oliver Wendell Holmes to one who, fumbling about the outside of a locked iron safe, should assume to say what is within. 'Beneath this point,' cries the 'professor,' touching a particular spot on the polished surface, 'lies a bag of gold, to the right rests a bundle of musty deeds, and here my fingers tingle over a jewel-casket.' Yet who knows but that the safe may be as empty as the science of Phrenology itself?"

THE LAST FIGHT IN ARMOR.

AN incident of Colonel Phipps' forthcoming book, "The Marshals of Napoleon," is described in *Temple Bar*, London, August, as probably the last occasion of the appearance of men in armor on the field. The incident from the original account is as follows:

"In January, 1799, a party of some four hundred French held the town of Aquila in the Abruzzo, Italy, a town defended by walls and having a small, weak fort. The inhabitants were well-disposed toward the French, but the peasantry were hostile, and when the main French army in Rome marched on Naples, the peasants attacked the detachment in Aquila. In March, some ten or twelve thousand penetrated into the town by night, and got possession; but having no artillery they could not attack the garrison. On the glacis in front of the fort, and exposed to the fire of both sides, lay twelve iron guns, on skiddings, which the French had not had time to bring into the fort. Without carriages they seemed safe, but the French took the precaution of keeping two of the guns of the fort, loaded with grape, laid on them every night, with a gunner ready to fire, if he heard any noise such as would be made by an attempt to remove the guns.

"One night, the gunner in charge heard a noise near the guns, and fired, but the sound continued. There was more firing without evident effect, and when daylight dawned it was seen that the peasants had fastened a rope to one of the guns, which they had tried to remove by the aid of a capstan. The gun had followed the pull at first, but the breech soon made a furrow so deep that the gun stuck. It would have been very easy to have moved the gun by parbuckling (*i.e.*, rolling), but the peasants were not up to that. However, the French looking anxiously over their parapets were as much puzzled what to do as the besiegers. What next?

"Boulart, the officer of artillery, ransacking his brains for the

means of sending out men to spike the guns on the glacis under the fire of the insurgents from the neighboring houses, suddenly remembered he had seen in his magazines some suits of plate armor, and he decided to try whether men, protected by them, might not sally out and spike the guns with impunity under the enemy's fire. He got together twelve complete suits, dressed out twelve big men, and while the garrison opened a steady line of artillery and musketry fire on the insurgents, out marched the twelve knights of the Eighteenth Century, much in David's state of mind when he complained he had not proved his armor. The men carried handspikes, hammers, and spikes. They moved slowly and awkwardly in their heavy steel mail, but still they succeeded in completing the work, under a hail of bullets from the insurgents.

"It is said that the insurgents seeing these grim figures moving silently and slowly, and spiking the guns with apparent indifference to the leaden hail, thought hell itself had sent forth these extraordinary antagonists, until, the task accomplished, and the men returned to their comrades, the whole garrison, true to their nature, burst into roars of laughter. The men had been struck many times, but only one man was wounded, and that in the arm, where the *brassart*, not being properly fastened, had fallen off.

"The fight continued until the French got reinforcements, when the insurgents, caught between two fires, were driven off with heavy loss."

BORDERLAND OF SPIRITUALISM.

THE Spiritualists have always insisted that there is a class of phenomena which, they say, exists on what they call the "astral plane." The ordinary mortal does not know anything of these phenomena, but according to Mr. A. P. Sinnett, the well-known Spiritualist, the reason that we are in ignorance of these astral phenomena is that we have our minds "focused" on the physical plane, and we do not get our minds "focused" on the spiritual world around us. We quote from his paper in *The Nineteenth Century*, August:

"The astral plane is, to begin with, a phase of Nature as extensive, as richly furnished, as densely populous as the physical Earth. It is in one sense a counterpart presentment of that physical Earth under different conditions. There is no natural feature of the Earth—no tree, or mountain, or river,—there is no artificially constructed feature of the physical Earth—no building, or manufactured thing of any kind—but has its astral counterpart as certainly as any morsel of magnetized iron has its two poles; and the astral counterparts of physical objects are often far more persistent in their character than the physical objects themselves, so that when these last may have passed away in the process of decay altogether, the pictures they leave behind them on the astral light (the pervading medium of the astral plane) will remain there for immeasurable periods of time. Thus it will come to pass that in the streets of a busy modern city the astral senses of an adequately qualified observer will be able to see, not merely the buildings that are actually standing, but the reflection, as it were, of those that have crumbled in bygone ages, and the moving pictures of former inhabitants who once sojourned among them. In the very act of constructing any material object, the finer astral matter related to that he uses is unconsciously moulded by the workman; and every carpenter, for instance, who makes a wooden box, however little he may be aware of doing so, is at the same time making by the energy of his mind an astral counterpart of that which he is producing on the physical plane by the energy of his fingers. A very silly argument, that some old-fashioned exponents of materialistic ignorance have sometimes brought to bear upon the 'ghost' question, has been this. 'I might, perhaps, be ready to tolerate the idea of a man's ghost, but you must not ask me to tolerate the ghost of a coat and trousers.' Scientific inquiry carried on behind the scenes of Nature soon enables us to realize that not only is there a 'ghost'—or, to use a better term, an astral counterpart—of every coat and trousers that ever existed, but of every shop-window and paving-stone, and every market-cart or hansom cab, or atom of matter in whatever form it may be thought of. When in pursuit of real knowledge we must beware of being warned off truth by a determination to believe in nothing myste-

rious which is not also poetical. Wonderful though it be in some of its characteristics, the astral plane when fully understood will be found as prosaic in its details as the physical plane itself. Perhaps, indeed, when we get deep enough down into the details of the subject, we shall find nothing in the heavens above or in the deep seas more poetical in its perfection than the constitution of a molecule; and that sort of poetry is most assuredly present wherever we carry on a study of the mysteries of Nature.

"In his normal state as a waking human being, if his senses are acute, any one may perceive the phenomena of the astral plane around him; but if his occult development has proceeded further, and that interior focus of consciousness so ill-understood, which constitutes the real mind, and is by no means rooted in the flesh and bones, is enabled to escape for a time from its usual material imprisonment, and focus itself in a different vehicle from that adapted to the conditions of the physical plane, then the occult investigator can do much more than perceive the appropriate phenomena immediately around him. He then comes into true relations with the phase of Nature he has entered, so that he can range through it at pleasure, availing himself of those laws under which the transfer of consciousness on the astral plane from place to place, is accomplished by a simple effort of will. Under the conditions now contemplated, the astral observer is altogether out of the body, altogether on the astral plane—himself perceived as well as perceiving, and as likely to be assailed, in one way or another, by the creatures corresponding to the wild beasts and reptiles of our own life, as he would be liable to attack from such creatures when ranging an African jungle. There are, however, ways and means by which his security can be insured—very simple ways and means having nothing to do with weapons or armor, but arising from the great principle that on the astral plane the human will-force is more powerful than that of inferior life-forms, so that no human being in that region can ever really be in peril unless he is too much terrified to use his own strength.

"But Nature is as methodical and regularly progressive in her treatment of the soul as in her dealings with the growing body of a child. In a body or vehicle of appropriate matter derived, indeed, in a great degree from the astral emanations of the dying body, the soul finds itself clothed on the astral plane, and there, for a while, it stands a complete being, with all its principles, or faculties, or states of consciousness about it, not even having lost touch with the earth-life it is leaving, although for a while, in most cases, dazed and bewildered by the translation to a new plane of consciousness. Sometimes the forces inherent in the more spiritual portion of the soul thus set free from physical incarnation will quickly hasten another process, which leads to a new transition. The real entity then passes on into states of being more exalted than those having to do with the astral plane, and immeasurably better calculated to provide for its spiritual happiness and welfare. But when this happens, then the vehicle which it occupied on the astral plane, whether for a brief or prolonged period, is in turn left behind, exactly as the physical body is left behind on the plane of matter. And this ethereal body or vehicle disintegrates very slowly, partially animated for a long time by some remnants of the old lower consciousness, so that the untrained explorer behind the scenes of Nature is often apt to mistake it for the departed entity, whose familiar outward shape it may continue to wear. A moment's reflection will show how numerous must be the astral phantasmagoria contributed to the bewildering phenomena of astral Nature by the deaths of the myriad human creatures who are constantly passing from one phase of existence to another. Then it does not always happen that the separation of the higher spiritual part of the entity takes place at once. It may be delayed for periods considerably longer than an ordinary physical lifetime, when the lower attractions of the consciousness are very strong. And thus it is not by any means to all of the ex-human inhabitants of the astral plane that the occultist applies the much-misunderstood and too often quoted expression, 'shells.' The term 'shell' is applicable merely to the astral dead body in process of disintegration."

Mr. Sinnett does not give much encouragement to persons with weak places in their armor, to penetrate this region in consciousness. All the vices of humanity, he says, give birth to horrible monsters on the astral plane; these prowl about its confines and will at once assail any human visitant having, in his nature, latent vices akin to those in which they had their birth.

WOMEN IN GARDENING.

GARDENING is one of those occupations which have been regarded as belonging to men. Hattie M. Clarke, M.D., however, protests against men preempting certain trades which are eminently suitable to women. In *Home and Country Magazine*, she says:

"The time is at hand when the gentler sex will no longer submit to be relegated to inferior occupations at inferior wages. The young girl, who by reason of her brief schooling cannot take a position in a business-house, who for just ethical reasons shuns the counter, and who has no inclination to blight her young life by factory-work or mill-work, must look for other occupations.

"Gardening is one of these, and experience has shown the fitness of women for the work; for the number of women-gardeners is increasing daily, and flourishing schools of horticulture for women even now exist in Europe.

"And why, pray, should the trade of florist be regarded as particularly masculine? In Germany, women floral-artists have almost entirely replaced men. They require less wages, and are undeniably on an average more dainty and artistic in their work. Flower-arranging is an art, and in our opinion a particularly feminine art. In Japan, skill in arranging flowers is looked upon as a necessary part of every woman's education; inculcating, as it does, a love of order, neatness, artistic taste, and the beautiful.

"Employment of this kind is only elevating and refining. The mill, factory, or store exerts a very questionable moral and an undeniably unfortunate physical influence on the lives of young women. An occupation which brings one in constant touch with God's fairest works cannot be so. Again, superior ability and high artistic merit command increased financial recognition.

"The healthfulness of this kind of employment is not to be overestimated. It encourages free action of the body in the open air, and while learning the secrets of plant-life in the workshop of Nature, the young woman is also sowing seed which will bear valuable fruit in her possible future life as a matron. Conscientious, watchful care, order and neatness, that are requisite in the care of plant-life, instil habits that are not to be underrated in domestic life. Women with homes and moderate means can find a very palpable method for increasing their slender incomes by limited floriculture. Finely-grown plants and choice flowers always find a ready market, and can be cultivated at a small expense and sold at a considerable profit.

"It may be argued that the work is too arduous for women, but the argument is weak, and unfounded on fact. Carrying a baby from morn until night, stooping over wash-tubs, scrubbing on hands and knees, standing behind a counter for ten or twelve hours each day, working a sewing-machine from dawn until night, all these are regarded as especially feminine occupations, while the watering, pruning, transplanting, and cultivation of plants and flowers is erroneously regarded as 'too hard' for women.

"On the contrary, the danger of overwork, nervous exhaustion, and physical injury is minimized by the occupation. Indeed, physicians not infrequently advise garden-work as a curative treatment in many diseases arising from so-called 'feminine' occupations. Gardening is destined to become a part of the general education of women."



MAP SHOWING COMPARATIVE AREAS OF UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

DOCTORING DIAMONDS.

THE value of diamonds and other gems depending mainly upon their bulk, the efforts of the falsifiers have been chiefly directed to increasing the proportions. The principal mode of so doing is known as "doubling," or doubleting. It consists in joining together with cement a portion of a real stone and an imitation, so as to make the combination appear one and indivisible. This can be done so deftly that the initiated are sometimes deceived, as the case referred to above goes to show. So long as a combination of this kind remains unset, the expert discovers it usually by a close examination of the edges; when it is mounted in a ring, bracelet or other setting, recognition is practically impossible.

"It is to guard against deceptions of this kind that jewelers and dealers in precious stones decline to buy gems in their settings [says *The Pall Mall Gazette*]. When the gem is unset it can easily be subjected to a ready and infallible test. A stone about which there may be suspicion is dropped into a dish of very hot water; better, still, if properly heated in a spirit-lamp flame. If it is a 'doublet' the cement quickly dissolves, and the component parts fall asunder. But 'doublets' are also made in which the real diamond finds no place. In colored stones the top of an imitation emerald may be a red garnet, or a white piece of quartz, the back of glass so green as to change the color of the upper layer.

"The art of glass-manufacture has made many advances in recent years, and experience has taught those who make it their business to fabricate spurious gems that a better result and a closer imitation of the genuine article can be obtained by joining two pieces of glass of diverse shades. It is managed in this way: The top portion of the false brilliant is made from glass in which there is a pale yellow or straw-colored tinge. In the under side of this a socket is drilled; into this socket is fitted a stem of glass of a light bluish shade, the result of the combination being that the false stone gleams and sparkles like a gem of the purest water. The best imitations of this description are so effective that when well mounted they deceive all but the best judges.

"All purchases are tested by this scale and their quality ascertained. A specially constructed polariscope and microscope is used to distinguish colors in stones. It has been stated that diamonds are seldom bought by the trade after they are mounted. They are generally taken out of the setting for inspection. This is more especially the case if the stones are so mounted that the under portion is hidden. One of the oldest tricks of the trade is to so color the bed in which the stone rests as to change the hue of the gem. For instance, a ruby will glow with a deeper and more intense fire if the bottom and sides of the setting wherein it is fixed be colored red. The shade of a stone can be altered or a flaw concealed by the skilful use of colors in this way. Naturally this device does not deceive the initiated. A perfect stone is invariably mounted '*à jour*,' or so that every part of it is visible.

"The discovery of diamonds in South Africa led indirectly to some clever deceit by the dealers. Many of the South African diamonds have a straw tint, which has an unfavorable effect on their price, especially as experts believe that it will become more decided the longer the stones are exposed to the air. Some of the more knowing dealers discovered that by subjecting the straw-tinted diamonds to a bath of certain acids the objectionable color was removed and the gems became pure white. A number of diamonds so treated were sold in Paris and Berlin and brought higher prices than they would if they had retained their original color. After exposure to the action of the acid for a certain time the original color returns, but by that time they have passed out of the dealers' hands. The fraud was soon found out by the trade, and they now guard against imposition of such a character by means of various tests. Of these the most generally used are the hot-water bath and friction. If a dyed stone be left in hot water for a few minutes it resumes its original hue; or if the gem be rubbed sharply on a towel or even on a coat-sleeve its normal color can be detected. These tests are simple and efficacious, and are in daily use."

FRANCE was the first European country where women found employment in the Government service, on equal terms and at an equal rate of salary with men. A thorough trial has convinced the French Postal and Telegraph administration that women cannot compete with men. Their work is neither as thorough nor as quickly accomplished as that of the men, and they are more often ill. The French Government, therefore, has decided to fill future vacancies with men only.

"Early to Bed, Early to Rise."—In an article by Björnsterne Björnson, in the *Revue des Revues*, the celebrated Norwegian writer inveighs against the growing custom of turning night into day. The practice, he thinks, is altogether pernicious:

"It ruins men's health, perverts their tastes, and is as effective in lowering the standard of intellect as the abuse of alcohol. The State ought to legislate in the matter. If State employees and the schools were made to begin work at sunrise and to cease work at mid-day (or two hours later, if necessary), this reform would soon lead to others. Noon would again be noon, and all shops would be closed early in the afternoon; evening would once more be evening as in former times. The theaters would be open from four to seven, or from five to eight, and between nine and ten everything would be closed and all lights would be out, as at present in the country, where people have not yet ceased to work during the day and sleep at night. Such a reversion to 'elders' hours' would do much to alleviate the evils from which society is at present suffering."

Human Sacrifice.—"The Khonds or Gonds, of Orissa, India, until quite recently, set apart special individuals, known as Meriahs, for victims to fertilize their sowing. These Meriahs intermarried, and their children were brought up to the same profession. During their lifetime they were regarded as sacred, and treated with great affection and deference. At the sacrifice they were cut up, and a shred of flesh was given to each cultivator, who buried it in the center of his field with his back turned and without looking at it. In the Hartz Mountains there are the vestiges of a similar sacrifice at seed-time. A living man is carried through the village on a rough bier, dirges being sung during the procession, and on arriving at the fields he is lightly buried by being covered with straw. Instances of such associations of killing and immolation with the sowing of grain might be indefinitely multiplied."—*Golden Bough, London*.

A Tradition of Orange-Blossoms.—"Like all familiar customs whose origin is lost in antiquity, the wearing of orange-blossoms at a wedding is accounted for in various ways. Among other stories is the following pretty legend from Spain:

"An African prince presented a Spanish king with a magnificent orange-tree, whose creamy, waxy blossoms and wonderful fragrance excited the admiration of the whole court. Many begged in vain for a branch of the plant, but a foreign ambassador was tormented by the desire to introduce so great a curiosity to his native land. He used every possible means, fair or foul, to accomplish his purpose, but all his efforts coming to naught, he gave up in despair. The fair daughter of the court-gardener was loved by a young artisan, but lacked the *dot* which the family considered necessary in a bride. One day, chancing to break off a spray of orange-blossoms, the gardener thoughtlessly gave it to his daughter. Seeing the coveted prize in the girl's hair, the wily ambassador promptly offered her a sum sufficient for the desired dowry, provided she gave him the branch and said nothing about it. Her marriage was soon celebrated, and on the way to the altar, in grateful remembrance of the source of all her happiness, she secretly broke off another bit of the lucky tree to adorn her hair. Whether the poor court-gardener lost his head in consequence of the daughter's treachery, the legend does not state, but many lands now know the wonderful tree, and ever since that wedding-day orange-blossoms have been considered a fitting adornment for a bride."—*Olive May Eager, in Kate Field's Washington*.

IN VIENNA the memorial of the 200th anniversary of the deliverance of the city from the besieging Turks by John Sobieski, King of Poland, Sept. 13, 1683, has just been completed and unveiled in St. Stephen's Cathedral. It has the form of a triumphal circle, 50 feet high by 17 wide. On the left of the base is the statue of Bishop Kollowitz; on the right that of Burgomaster Liebenberg. The centre of the pedestal is filled by a tablet held up by two winged figures, on which are inscribed the names of those who defended the city. Above the pedestal rise two pillars, between which hurries a crowd of burghers, soldiers, and students toward the open city gate, the mounted figure of Count Starhemberg towering above them. The upper part contains the figures of Sobieski, Prince Charles of Lorraine, and other leaders.

Crossing the Prairies in a Wagon

as our forefathers did, was a crude, tedious, and dangerous way of reaching the Western States. See the change railroads have wrought! Drugging the stomach is the "wagon way" of curing disease. Its dangers are manifest. The delays are well known. Failures are common. Why not take the safe and pleasant way, use the Electropoise? Do not be misled by its name. It is not an electric battery, but a means for applying an entirely new system of treatment. Its use polarizes the body, oxygen is absorbed through the pores of the skin, disease is burned out, vitality is renewed, health is restored.

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REV. W. H. DEPUY,
A.M., D.D., LL.D.,
Asst. Ed. of *Christian Advocate*.

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NEW YORK.

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KANSAS CITY, Mo.,
Dec. 21, 1893.

Through the ravages of la grippe my child was reduced to a helpless cripple; I heard of the Electropoise, and, to leave no means untried—for I thought it was a humbug—I bought one, and the effects have been marvelous. In eight weeks my little girl was fully restored, and is now in possession of vigorous health.

HORATIO GATES,
Ven. Archdeacon of W. Missouri.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Banks.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed a decrease in surplus reserve of \$1,980,575, the surplus now standing at \$59,953,700. Loans expanded \$3,385,700. Specie increased \$579,400, and legal-tenders decreased \$1,846,400. Deposits increased \$2,854,300, and circulation increased \$203,100.

Stocks.

There are no material changes to chronicle in Wall Street, the daily fluctuations in prices being the result only of professional see-sawing; the general public holds religiously aloof, and but few orders come from London. Prices nevertheless are fairly well sustained, holders apparently looking forward with confidence to better times. Government bonds continue firm and in good demand.

The Treasury.

The signs of improvement which have for some weeks past manifested themselves in industrial circles have at length made themselves felt in the Treasury also. The receipts have been in excess of expenditures, a feature which is quite a novel experience for Treasury officials. The customs receipts do not show such a marked increase as followed the passage of the McKinley Bill, but the receipts both from this source and from internal revenue are well sustained.

The State of Trade.

Railroad receipts have undergone a marked improvement, and there can be no better evidence than this of a return of business activity. The general business outlook is very well summarized in the following extract from Hermann Cohen & Co.'s Circular:

"At the present moment, business interests throughout the United States are adjusting themselves to new conditions. The changes introduced by the Tariff Bill in every department of trade and industry are of a fundamental nature. Time is

required for the commercial and manufacturing interests of the United States to adapt themselves to the altered conditions. Improvement is, however, evident, and is shown in the steady increase of railroad earnings, and the gain in the aggregate bank clearings. The improvement in railroad earnings in August was on an average about seven and one-half per cent. as compared with the record of the same month last year. A similar record is shown by the bank clearings report, which are about fifteen to twenty per cent. heavier in the aggregate for the same periods in 1893. Compared with last year the business of the country is active, and it moreover is on a sound basis. Whether in commercial lines or in the transportation industries, all the water has been squeezed out. Everything is on a sound basis."

Silver Coinage.

The following memorandum concerning the coinage of silver dollars and the redemption and cancellation of Treasury notes, was issued by Secretary Carlisle on September 17: "Prior to the first day of July, 1891, standard silver dollars to the amount of \$36,318,264 were coined from the bullion purchased under that Act. The so-called gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage was \$6,837,803, which was paid into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, leaving \$29,480,461 to be held as a fund to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes, as provided by law.

"At the beginning of the present Administration this sum of \$29,480,461 was still in the Treasury, and standard silver dollars to the amount of \$1,597,223 have been coined since that time. Of this last sum, however, \$520,079 was seigniorage, leaving \$1,077,144 to be held in the Treasury.

"It appears, therefore, that the whole coinage under the Act has been \$37,905,487, and that the amount to be held in the Treasury for redemption purposes was \$30,557,605. Of this sum \$4,121,000 has been used in the redemption of the notes and that amount has been retired and cancelled. No Treasury notes have been redeemed in silver unless silver was demanded; the policy and practice

of the department having always been to redeem in the kind of money demanded by the holder of a note.

"The presentation of Treasury notes for redemption in silver began in August, 1873, when there was a great scarcity of currency of small denominations, and there was redeemed during that month \$1,273,267, which is the largest amount that has been presented during any one month.

"As shown above, there were held in the Treasury at the beginning of this Administration, \$29,480,461 in silver, coined from the bullion purchased under the Act of July 14, 1890. Notwithstanding the fact that \$1,597,223 have been coined since that time, there is now on hand only \$26,183,724."

CHESS.

The Queen of Chess.

Mrs. W. J. Baird has the distinguished reputation of being the greatest lady chess-player in the world. She has composed about 650 problems. From *The Woman's Signal*, London, we learn that Mrs. Baird is a pretty woman, thirty-five years of age, and was married at the age of twenty to Deputy-Inspector-General W. J. Baird, M.D., R.N. The interviewer observing that it is very unusual for a woman to devote time to chess, that it always seems to have been specially a man's game, requested Mrs. Baird to account for this. She answered:

"Frivolous and fashionable women would begrudge the time and thought it requires; busy mothers of families could not, of course, spare time for it, and the great majority of unmarried girls have not, I am afraid, the necessary patience. Then, too, it is, I must confess, an unsociable game. It is most suitable for quiet and reflective people, and for invalids. It seems always to have attracted clever strategists, like military and naval commanders, and also great politicians. I wish girls would take to it more, because it is such

excellent mental discipline, and brings out one's patience. It would also be a useful corrective to the tendency to jump at conclusions which many women have. The great charm is that it is a home



MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

accomplishment. A woman is not compelled to leave her fireside for the sake of chess. It is a stable kind of amusement, for which she never need sully her womanliness or her good reputation."

The Tarrasch-Walbrodt Match.

In the fifth game, Tarrasch gave a very brilliant exhibition of "great" chess.

FIFTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WALBRODT.	TARRASCH.	WALBRODT.	TARRASCH.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	21 Q-Q 2 (e)	Kt-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	22 Kt-Kt3 (f)	Q-K 6 ch
3 P-K 3	Kt-K B 3	23 Q x Q	Kt x Q
4 Kt-Q B 3	P-B 4	24 K R-K	Kt-Q 4
5 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	25 Kt-K 4 (?)	Kt-Kt3 (l)
6 B-K 2 (a)	B-K 2	26 Kt-B 3 (g)	B-B 3
7 Castles	Castles (b)	27 Kt x P	Kt-R 5 (h)
8 P-Q R 3	P-Q Kt 3	28 B-B	P-Q R 3
9 Kt-K 5	B-Kt 2	29 Kt-B 7	B x P ch
10 Kt x Kt 7 (c)	B x Kt	30 B-K 3	B x R
11 P-Q Kt 3	Q-Q 2	31 R x B (i)	Q R-B
12 B-Kt 2	Q x P	32 Kt x P	R-B 6
13 B x P	K R-Q	33 Kt-B 5 (j)	R x B
14 Kt-K 2	P x P	34 Kt x Kt	R-K (k)
15 P x P	Q-Kt 2 (l)	35 R-Q B (l)	R x R P
16 P-B 3	P-K 4	36 Kt-Kt 6	R-R 8
17 P-Q Kt 4	P-Q Kt 4 (d)	37 R x R	R x R ch
18 B-Q 3	P-K 5	38 K-B 2	R-Q Kt 8
19 P x P	Q x P		
20 B x B	Q x B		

Notes by Gunsberg.

(a) When both sides have played P-Q B 4, as in this game, White may now place his B more advantageously at Q 3 instead of K 2.

(b) Black's defense is absolutely correct so far.

(c) The exchange of pieces is not to be recommended. P-K B 4 would have been much stronger, for obvious reasons.

(d) In order to prevent 18 Q-Kt 3.

(e) R-B 3 appears to be the right move here; but either Kt-B 4 or Kt-Kt 3 would have been superior to the text move.

(f) Even now R-B 3 seems better, as White could not possibly gain anything by the exchange of queens.

(g) Walbrodt entirely misjudges the position at this point. He was evidently under the impression that he would win a pawn. Subsequent play, however, proves clearly that his adversary saw much farther ahead, with the net result that Black wins and White loses. Had he played Kt-B 5 instead, his chances for a draw would have been fairly good.

(h) Whatever White would play now, Black must win the exchange for a pawn in the end.

(i) If now Kt x R, Black wins by means of B-B 6.

(j) Best under the circumstances, for, if B-B 2, Black has the rejoinder 31...R-K 6.

(k) The Doctor's handling of the position begin-

ning with his twenty-first move and ending with his last move, given in the score, is about as clever a piece of play as any one could possibly hope to witness in an actual game, and is worthy of the great master who conceived it.

(l) One move is now about as good as another. White's game is hopeless, and although the final catastrophe came after sixty-six moves, defeat could not possibly be averted against correct play.

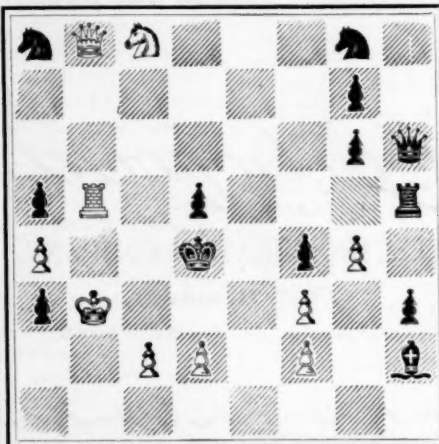
Problem 27.

BY MAX KARSTEDT, COTTEUS.

This wonderful problem won the first prize (100 marks) in the four-move class of the recent *Munchner Neueste Nachrichten* Problem Tournament. Every one of our solvers should study this masterpiece.

Black—Thirteen Pieces.

K on Q 5, Q on K R 3, R on K R 4, B on K R 7, Kts on K Kt sq and Q R sq, Ps on Q R 4 and 6, Q 4, K B 5, K Kt 2 and 3, K R 6.



White—Ten Pieces.

K on Q Kt 3, Q on Q Kt 8, R on Q Kt 5, Kt on Q B 8, Ps on Q R 4, Q B 2, Q 2, K B 2 and 3, K Kt 4. White mates in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 24.

White.

- 1 Q-K 7
- 2 R-Q R 7 mate
- 3 Kt x B mate
- 4 Q-K 4 mate
- 5 R-R 7 mate.

Black.

- 1 B x Q
- 2 B-Kt 3 ch
- 3 K x R
- 4 Kt x Q

Correct solution from E. C. Haskell, Garrison, Iowa; E. E. Haskell, Palatka, Fla.; V. F. Partch, Oakdale, Neb.

J. D. Wells, Des Moines, sends 1. Q-Q B 5, but did not observe that Black plays B-Kt 3, pinning the Q.

Dr. French, Chattanooga:—Black was wrong. When a player makes an impossible move, his opponent cannot choose a move for him. He must move his King.

In the International Chess-Masters' Tournament at Leipzig, Tarrasch takes first prize, 13½ won, 3½ lost; Lipke, second, 13 won, 4 lost; Teichmann, third, 12 won, 5 lost.

Current Events.

Monday, September 10.

The Republicans elect their State ticket in Maine by a plurality estimated at 35,000, the greatest ever given to the party in the State. A mill at New Bedford starts up under the old wage-schedule, and others are expected to yield; the prices of print-cloths advance. The New York Police Investigating Committee resumes its work. The Governor and other officials of Mississippi are arrested on the charge of imitating United States currency in the issue of

money-warrants designed for circulation in payment of State obligations.

The Japanese warship *Higei* foundered after an engagement with the Chinese cruiser *Chen-Yuen*; the Chinese troopship *Cheer* is wrecked, without loss of life. The Panama Canal may be completed by a new association; bonds are to be issued.

Tuesday, September 11.

The plurality for the Republican ticket in Maine may reach 38,000. The annual Grand Army parade takes place in Pittsburg. The New York Constitutional Convention passes several amendments finally, including one to abolish coroners. More of the striking tailors in New York return to work, the contractors signing the bonds.

A Treaty of Alliance is signed by Japan and Korea; Chinese soldiers are reported to be suffering from starvation, the Japanese maintaining a strict blockade of the coast. A reconciliation between the Pope and the King of Italy is believed to be approaching.

Wednesday, September 12.

The Utah Republican Convention declares for free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Nevada Democratic Convention demands unlimited silver coinage. The New York Police Investigation Committee adjourns to October 1. The New York Constitutional Convention passes finally an amendment prohibiting free passes and prison-contract labor.

M. Witte, the Russian Finance Minister, says that the Czar is in favor of peace, and that war has been frequently averted by his aversion to it. Cardinal Sarto, of Venice, says that a reconciliation between the Vatican and the Quirinal has been reached.

Thursday, September 13.

The Government closes its case against Mr. Debs and the Directors of the American Railway Union; the defense decides to introduce no testimony; or 1 arguments to be heard by the court on September 25. Forest-fires are again raging in Michigan. Col. T. G. Lawler is chosen Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

Chinese troops are ordered to Tien-Tsin, a Japanese invasion being feared. The Scotch miners' strike is over.

Friday, September 14.

The New York Constitutional Convention passes finally an amendment for separate municipal elections. The testimony in the investigation of the Elmira Reformatory is all in; the summing up will take place on October 2. Lexington, Ky., women hold a prayer-meeting for the defeat of Colonel Breckinridge. A race collision occurs at New Rochelle, N. Y.; three white men are shot, and several negroes are arrested.

Two battles are fought in Korea; in one the Japanese advance guard is defeated, and in the other a Chinese fortress is captured.

Saturday, September 15.

Colonel Breckinridge is beaten at the primaries in the Ashland District; the plurality of the successful candidate, Owens, is said to be about 1,000; no disorder takes place. The New York Constitutional Convention passes educational and charities amendments, and adjourns till September 20. The relief steamer *Falcon* returns from the Arctic to Newfoundland with all the members of the Peary expedition except Peary and two companions, who are to spend another year in the polar region.

Two Japanese victories are reported in Korea; both sides lose heavily in the battle.

Sunday, September 16.

The plurality of Owens over Colonel Breckinridge in Kentucky will not exceed 300. Vermont maple-sugar producers are determined to sue the Government for the sugar-bounty for 1894. A court of inquiry recommends the dismissal of many Washington militiamen for their conduct during the great strike. Alabama negroes are said to be preparing to emigrate to Liberia.

Twenty-one transports leave Japan to invade China; China is massing troops at Heijo for a decisive battle.

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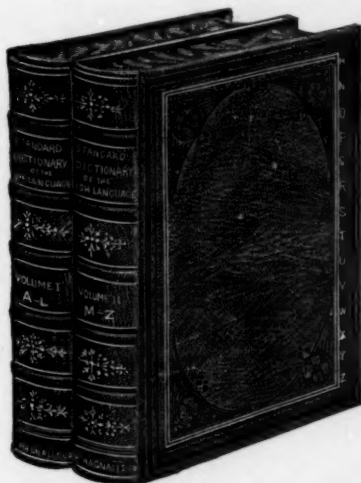
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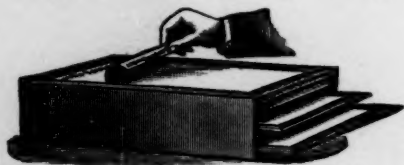
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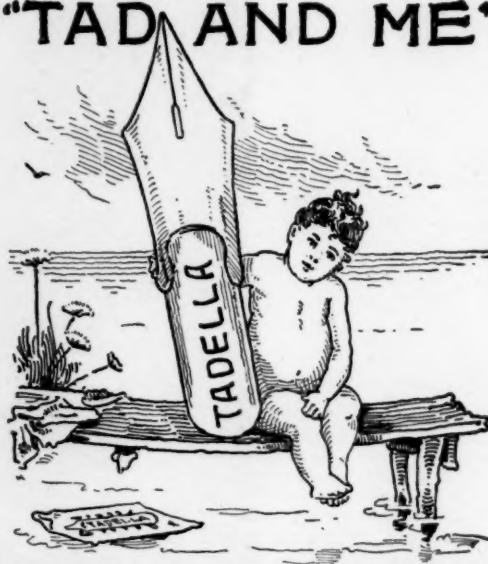
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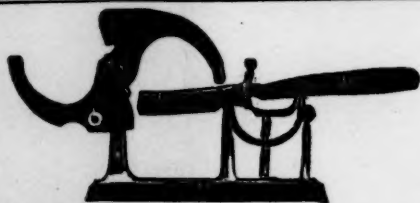
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